THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 98. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, or nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE—$1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bed linen. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. R. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Captain-General's Proclamation and Order of the Day.

The following is the text of the proclamation, of which our readers have been advised by telegraph:—

THE SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE OF CUBA, HAVANA, Oct. 11, 1868.—Citizens of the Ever Faithful Isle of Cuba—The present head of the government and administration of this province, and guardian of your social interest, meeting a great necessity, and fulfilling a great obligation, now addresses you. Grave events have come to pass in the mother country with astonishing rapidity. The ocean intervening, the telegraph, with all its deficiencies and inconveniences, is the only medium up to the present upon which we rely to learn what passes, and in making you acquainted recently with the news received through that medium I officially announced what you should consider as certain. It is now my duty to add that a profound political commotion has immediately resulted in the departure from the Spanish soil of the august lady who ruled its destinies, and that a Provisional Government is being constituted, in which the Duke de la Torre takes the initiative and action. My authorized voice can add nothing more respecting events which are taking place. I do not consider, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, that it is my mission at this moment, as the first authority of this island, to discuss these events; nor could there be, perhaps, an occasion less proper for doing so, inasmuch as it is useless to reason when the stimulus of feeling is controlling. During these passing events my duties are of another character. As representative of the Spanish Government in this province, it is now my only duty to watch over the great interests which are confided to me, and to have reliance on your well-tried patriotism, so that you wait in tranquility, trusting in my care for your well-being the solution of this great crisis. In moments like the present patriotism alone saves the people, the same as individuals; and I believe that your hearts, beating like mine with the impulse of loyal Spanish blood, render all other interests, however high and respectable they may be, subservient to that which is highest of all in the political sphere—the preservation of order, respect to the laws and the prosperity and integrity of the country.

Yes, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, if my mind is unequal to the magnitude of the events, my heart does not sink because it is animated by the holy fire of country, upon whose altars, on occasions like the present, all must place, as I do, not only the narrow aspirations of partisan interest, but also the most legitimate personal affections. Let us wait, therefore, calmly and peacefully; events will develop themselves, and in whatever manner, they will find us tranquil and faithful to the sacred interest which binds us to our well beloved Spain. Do not entertain the slightest suspicion that an unpremeditated act of the Spanish nation can disturb you in the peace which you enjoy, or place a hand on objects of your dearest affections, or lead through the labyrinth of your internal discords to the ruin of your future. Let us wait; Divine Providence has always watched over us, and you know it because history attests it. If Spain presents herself at any time as an example of misfortune, it is always as a type of heroic virtue, profound prudence, and infrangible faith in her destiny. From her bosom will come forth, do not doubt, the solution best for your interests, which are the interests of the country. Meanwhile I rely on you for the repose of prudence and tranquillity of hope, and my heart tells me that I do not deceive myself in relying on your civic virtues, so often tested by your ever faithful adhesion, as you can equally rely on the justification, the vigilance, and inflexible firmness of your Captain-General, the Superior Civil Governor,

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

The following General Order is also published:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Oct. 11, 1868.—Soldiers, Militia, and Volunteers:—In the metropolis grave events have taken place, which have gone to such an extent that the end cannot yet be seen, but fortunately practical tranquillity now prevails throughout the peninsula. Under such circumstances I have only to remind you that you are Spanish soldiers, that the country has confided to your loyalty and care the peace and integrity of this territory of the Spanish nation, and the aid and protection of its honorable and industrious inhabitants, and in case any one should make any attempt against these dear subjects I expect that you will as always fulfil your duty as your Captain-General will fulfil his.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI,
Captain-General of the ever-faithful isle of Cuba.

THE PRIZE RING.

Heenan and McCoole's Fight for the American Championship.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* has just published the following:—

The proposed match for the championship of America and $10,000 a side, between John C. Heenan, better known as the Benecia Boy, of New York, and Mike McCoole, of St. Louis, the self-styled champion of America, will, we are credibly informed, soon be finally settled. After the Coburn-McCoole fiasco at Cold Springs, Indiana, negotiations, as our readers are doubtless aware, were opened for a champion match between Heenan and McCoole, McCoole styled himself the champion of America, and would no doubt have, by general consent, received that title, had it not been for Heenan, who proposed to fight him for $10,000 in the squared circle, anywhere in the States of Virginia, Maryland, or Kentucky, or even in Canada. The arrangement of the little affair was intrusted to the hands of Mr. John Franklin, of this city. Mr. Franklin, immediately after receiving his instructions, wrote a letter to McCoole, stating that Heenan would make the match on the terms stated above. McCoole received the letter, and replied that, although he had publicly stated in the ring at Cold Springs, Indiana, that he would never "put up his hands again," he would fight Mr. Heenan, provided the latter went to St. Louis to make the match. The letter was forwarded to Heenan, who replied that he would abide by any arrangements which Mr. Franklin might choose to make. Again the self-styled champion, McCoole, wrote to Mr. Franklin, stating that he was anxious to get on a match with Heenan, but that he was opposed to making the match at any other point than St. Louis. He gave as a reason that he had always been obliged to leave home to make matches, and did not propose to do so again. In reply to this Mr. Franklin wrote the following:—

"CINCINNATI, Oct. 5, 1868.—Mr. McCoole—Dear Sir:—In reference to what you think equitable in your last communication, I will simply state that old Bill Davis went from New York to St. Louis to fight you; Jones came from Charleston, South Carolina, to this place to fight you, as he styled it), and you know that your last opponent lives in New York, which is more than double the distance from here to St. Louis. If you accept of the terms herein stated below, let me know at once, and I will go to St Louis and put up the forfeit. If not, there is no use sending any more letters or newspaper communications to me, as I am acting for a friend, and consequently can do nothing in the matter. If you wish to write to Mr. Heenan, a letter will reach him directed to the *Clipper* office. Below you will find a copy of a letter received from Philadelphia. "JOHN FRANKLIN."

(Signed)

The following is the letter referred to in the above:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.—Mr. Franklin:—Yours of the 23d is received. I received a letter from Heenan stating the arrangements he would enter into with Mr. McCoole. They are as follows:—To fight in Canada or Virginia, as it is certain the fight can come off in either place; to be for not less than $10,000, play or pay, in six or nine months from the first deposit, which shall be for $2500. If they should agree to make it, draw on me for the amount. Write me, or tele graph, if he will do business. He has made so much talk about it I would like to get him in the ring with Heenan. Yours, etc."

Heenan, it will be seen, has done all he could to bring about a match, and we are authorized to state that he will fight McCoole on his own terms—for fun, for one dollar, or for ten thousand dollars. To the proposition made in Mr. Franklin's letter of October 5, Mr. McCoole gave no answer, and the whole sporting fraternity are of the opinion that McCoole is afraid to meet the New Yorker in the ring. Heenan, however, proposes to force matters. He will have a benefit at the Academy of Music, New York, in the course of a few weeks. He will on that occasion be assisted by Ned O'Baldwin, Joe Wormald, and Joe Coburn. After the exhibition in New York, the four will start on a sparring exhibition through the country, and will probably reach Cincinnati about the 1st of December. From Cincinnati they go to St. Louis, and there propose to make McCoole, in their own language, "put up or shut up." From the present appearances we think he will on the latter. He is always ready to make a match with a man whom he knows he can whip, but when he thinks there is any chance of defeat he is always in the background.

COLFAX.

His Speech at Detroit.

The following is a continuation of the speech of Speaker Colfax at Detroit last evening, the first part of which is given in an inside page:—

Look back at the very birth of the Republican party, when it sprang into existence, almost originating, as you know, in the State of Michigan, but finding its hundreds of thousands all over the land standing with it, heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder. What is its first usurpation? It was when border ruffians sought to invade the plains of Kansas—sought to punish devotion to liberty there by outrage, by murder, by midnight assassination, by stealing ballot-boxes and stuffing them to make them speak untruly the voice of that people on the struggle between liberty and slavery, when the army of the United States was there under the orders of the administration then in power to suppress free speech, to prevent the people from manifesting and declaring their sentiments, then this young and vigorous Republican party, born out of the exigencies of the hour, devoted itself to that principle of liberty and justice which illuminated its banners, ever since dared to throw down the gauntlet of defiance at the feet of the administration then in power, at its army, at its devotees, at its supporters, at its apologists; dared to make the cause of Kansas our own; and your speakers and those in the adjoining States and elsewhere travelled through the country like Peter the Hermit, when he preached the crusade against the Saracens, arousing the consciousness of nature, awakening the people to a sense of their danger and their duty, struck down that power, gave to Kansas free speech, gave her liberty, and by that usurpation—our first usurpation—she entered into the Union at last arrayed in her white robes of freedom, thank God. (Great applause.) That was our first usurpation. What is the second usurpation for which we are arraigned by Governor Seymour? It was when the Supreme Court, unfaithful to its duty and its high place, pronounced and promulgated the infamous decision known as the Dred Scott decision, by which they sought to enthrone in this country slavery as a power, above all and beyond the Constitution, before which every knee should bow and every tongue confess. It dared furthermore to enunciate that principle, which, if the people had ratified it, would have dishonored us before God and the civilized world—that there were those so poor in our land that they had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. And this young Republican party, knowing as they did the reverence which always clustered around her judicial decisions, knowing the power they dared to encounter, took issue with that decision before the American people, dared to denounce it, dared to stigmatize it, and, what is more, dared to crush it under their feet, until to-day there is no man in this land, I care not to what party he belongs, so poor as to do reverence to that infamous decision. That was our second usurpation. (Cheers). Where were those men that clustered around that decision and defended it? Where were those men who maintained that decision against us and sought to make it the controlling power of the American people, sought to make it the sentiment of this great nation, sought to make it so immutable that every jurist and every legislator should be compelled to surrender his allegiance to it?

"AFTER THE BATTLE."

Results of the Recent Indiana Election

The N. Y. *Times'* Indianapolis correspondence thus sums up the result of the recent election:—

The political contest in Indiana has been a desperate one. The forces of the Union came up manfully to the work. Against the legitimate strength of the enemy we should have been victors by an easy capture; but their strong reinforcements from the "dark and bloody ground," Kentucky, made the conflict one of doubtful termination, and "after the battle" has been a time of greatest anxiety. The smoke has lingered over the scenes of carnage, and is slow to clear away. As it goes, however, the victor here and there gathers the trophies of triumph, and with much tardiness are we learning who has won the day. Of the main results you have been informed by telegraph. A tabular statement of the Republican success in Indiana may read about this way:—

1. Baker elected Governor over Hendricks by about 1000 majority.
2. Cumback elected Lieutenant-Governor by about 1500 majority.
3. The whole Republican State ticket victorious over the Democracy.
4. Republican Congressmen elected in seven out of eleven districts.
5. Both branches of the Legislature largely Republican.
6. A Republican United States Senator to displace Hendricks, March next.
7. Invaluable experience about nominating weak men.

The Democracy can console themselves with the following tabular statement of their trophies, viz.:—

1. Base ignominy of stupendous fraudulent voting.
2. Doubtful honor of electing Voorhees by fraud to be rejected by Congress.

On the surface, of course, it has been a close contest. Though the aggregate poll is not yet announced, it is understood to have been the largest ever cast in the State. I doubt not a casual glance at the result—at the places and amount and character of the increase in the poll—will disclose to any unprejudiced eye the causes of this close vote. I anticipate that the count upon the State ticket will show that fully 375,000 votes were cast, and yet there may not be a thousand difference between Baker and Hendricks.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Political Fight a Close One—Both Parties Claim the State.

From the meagre reports received up to the present time the indications are that, although the contest has been a close one, yet the Republicans have unquestionably carried the State. The following latest despatches will explain the situation:—

WHEELING, Oct. 23—Midnight.—Later returns look better for the Republicans. Fifteen counties, casting half the vote of the State, give 2500 Republican majority—a loss of 1000 on the vote of 1866, but a gain of 1000 on the vote of 1867. The same ratio will give the Republicans the State by 5000 majority, and their State Committee claim it by from 3500 to 5000.

For Congress, the First District gives Duval (Republican) 900 majority. The Second District gives McGrew (Republican) from 2000 to 2500 majority. The Third District covers a large territory, thinly settled, and with no telegraph. The returns are meagre, but indicate the election of Witcher (Republican) by a majority of 500. The Legislature is undoubtedly three-fourths Republican, securing a United States Senator in the place of Van Winkle. This (Ohio) county gives 123 Democratic majority—a Republican gain of 645 over 1867, and of 20 over 1866.

The "World's" Report.

The following are despatches to the New York *World*:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A special despatch from West Virginia, dated Wheeling, this afternoon, says:—In spite of the perpetration of the most infamous and open registration frauds by Boreman and his appointees, notwithstanding the adverse results in the late elections in the great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, the Democracy of West Virginia have redeemed and disenthralled their young State from radical rule. We have swept the State, electing our Governor, and all the State officers, carrying the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, and gain two out of the three Congressmen. Democrats are jubilant everywhere. Count West Virginia for Seymour and Blair and constitutional liberty by a good majority.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The returns come in slowly. We claim the State by two thousand to three thousand, and consider it certain for Seymour and Blair. We have gained one and probably two Congressmen, and hope to have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Bid the friends of constitutional liberty be of good cheer.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that John Morrissey has won an immense amount on the Pennsylvania election.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquakes—Loss of Property and Life in California—Damage in the Interior.

The Indiana Republicans—More Assassinations in the Southwest—Democratic Demoralization.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Destruction of Property in California by the Earthquakes—The City Hall Unsafe, and to be Torn Down—The Most Recent Shocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Details of the destruction of property in the interior of the State by the earthquakes of October 21 have been received here.

Alameda county suffered the most, the damage to property extending in all directions. Back of San Leandro there were numerous fissures in the earth, from some of which came clouds of dust, and from others volumes of water. San Leandro creek, dry for months, is now a rapidly-running stream. From some places hot water and steam gushed forth. The villages of San Leandro and Haywards are almost in ruins. The brick buildings are all down, or uninhabitable, and numerous wooden structures are much damaged. At Haywards only one brick building remains uninjured. Alamada, Brooklyn, and Orleans all suffered severely.

The destruction of property at San Jose and Brashear City is great. The brick and adobe house of the mission of San Jose is a mass of ruins. At Stockton and Marysville, the injury to buildings was slight. Petoluma, Healthsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, and Martinez felt the full force of the shock; chimneys and frail walls were thrown down, and much damage was done to property. The loss is considerable at Los Angelos. At Visalia the shock was slight, and no damage was done. Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Watsonville suffered little loss. In the State of Nevada the earthquake was scarcely felt.

The San Francisco committee of architects, appointed by the Board of Superintendents, report the City Hall unsafe, and must be taken down. Meanwhile, the city officials and courts will find other quarters. The other city buildings are uninjured to any great extent. The school houses are not much damaged, and the schools will open as usual on Monday next. The United States Marine Hospital is condemned by the proper authorities, and will be demolished. The patients are at present encamped on the grounds adjoining the hospital. No proper accommodations are as yet provided for them.

The Custom House is wrecked to such an extent that probably it will not be occupied again. The officials have removed temporarily to Heywood's building on California street.

An army of laborers are at work to-day on the shattered buildings, and removing the *debris* from the streets, the merchants showing no disposition to abandon their property or the location. Some of the structures are being taken down and others repaired. The vicinity of the wrecked buildings is a busy scene.

The shock that occurred at 2·15 this morning caused additional damage to the injured buildings. Some chimneys of the different manufactories which suffered considerably by the first shock will now have to be demolished and rebuilt.

No definite estimate of the damage to property can be made until a proper survey of the entire city is made. Some persons estimate the loss at $300,000, and others as high as $2,000,000. The latter figure is probably nearest to the true loss. A number of buildings will have to be torn down, reconstructed, or extensive repairs made.

The United States Sub-Treasury shipped secretly half a million of gold coin to Washington by yesterday's steamer, making a total shipment of $8,000 000 since January 1.

FROM INDIANA.

Address to the Republicans of the State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—The following address has been issued by the Republican Central Committee to the Republicans of Indiana:—

After a hard-fought battle we have triumphed. Our opponents struggled for victory by every means in their power. They made a false registry and imported votes, double voted, stuffed the ballot-boxes, and bought the votes of the ignorant and venal; but it was all in vain. The Republican strength was sufficient to overcome all of these, and elect the whole State ticket by a majority of over one thousand votes. The grand struggle will come on in November. The Democratic leaders will make a great and final effort for victory. They are already marshalling their followers in every part of the State.

Let not Republicans be lulled into security by their late victory and by the apparent demoralization of our enemies. We must win the next election by a still larger majority. Let every man who loves peace instead of war, order instead of anarchy, Union instead of disunion, and good faith instead of repudiation and dishonor, give one more day to his country by going to the polls and voting for Grant and Colfax, and getting his neighbors to do likewise.

(Signed) A. H. CONNER,
Chairman State Central Committee.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

More Democratic Changes and Disgust—Arms for Arkansas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Rumors prevailed last evening of some change in the Democratic county ticket. Dan Able, candidate for Sheriff, has probably been compelled to withdraw, owing to his connection with the whisky frauds. Many Democratic voters are being disgusted with these changes, and the indications are that the Republican nominees will be elected, although it is generally conceded that Pile has but little show for re election to Congress in the First District.

Several hundred stand of arms are in the possession of certain parties in this city who intend to forward them to Arkansas without delay, for the purpose of replacing those destroyed by the Ku Klux recently—other parties are on the alert and will make efforts to prevent the arms leaving here. As yet no steamboat can be found to make the shipment, it being considered a rather risky business.

John Branch, Esq., a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, committed suicide at his residence yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The "Intelligencer"

continues its assaults on Seymour. It calls the National Democratic Executive Committee a nonentity, and says Seymour is trotted out at this late hour as a stalking horse, not to aid his own election, but to secure the safety of New York and the Tammany ring. It says it will continue to urge the defeat of radicalism, but laments that the Democrats are so blind as not to see that Seymour is an obstacle to success.

A New Light.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Official information has been received at the office of the Light House Board, that on and after the 10th inst. a light would be exhibited from the Light House recently erected on Lucieda Point, on the northeast coast of Cuba. It will be a revolving red light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of seventeen miles. The temporary white light, at present exhibited, will be discontinued.

International Postal Affairs.

Under the new arrangements just concluded between the Post Office departments of the United States and of Prince Edward's Island, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced on and after the 1st of November, 1868, from ten to six cents, if prepaid at the office of mailing in either country; but if posted unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, they will be subject to a postage charge of 15 cents per single rate, in the country of destination. The authorized weight of a single letter will be fifteen grammes, by the metrical scale, in the United States, and half an ounce in Prince Edward's Island.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Democracy Nonplussed—The Congressional Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—The Democrats here are much disappointed at the result of the election in West Virginia, as they had been bragging in their speeches they would carry that State. They are wofully disheartened, and can scarcely get up a respectable meeting. Repeaters are alive all over the State.

The Custom House and Post Office cliques are completely nonplussed. Many of the subordinates now declare openly for Grant.

Every day gives evidence that Judge Weir, Republican, will be elected to Congress in the Fourth district.

FROM ARKANSAS.

More Assassinations by the Rebels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 24.—Hon. Joseph Brooks and James Hindes, M. C., were shot from the bushes, near Indian bay, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hindes died in two hours, but Mr. Brooks still survives.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 24—A. M.—Consols, 94½ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 73¾. Illinois Central, 97. Erie flat at 30.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—A. M.—Cotton firm; the sales will probably reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow dull.

LONDON, Oct. 24—A. M.—Spirits of petroleum firmer and higher at 12d.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—A terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River Road at 11 o'clock last night to the half-past 6 o'clock train going north. The locality of the disaster is about three miles below Greenbush. The smoking car and two passenger cars were thrown from the track, being smashed to atoms, and about forty persons injured, several very seriously. A lady, supposed to be from Erie, Pa., was killed outright. John Davidson, of Lyons, New York, died at the Delevan House this morning. W. D. Murphy, of Cortland, was badly injured; also Mrs. Adolphus, of Auburn, and C. H. Bailey, of Rochester. Several others were injured, and are now at the Delevan House.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Co. 49½; Erie, 42¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 87½; New York Central, 127¾; Illinois Central, 113¼ Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 157¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 111⅜; do, 1865, 111½; do, new, 110½; 10-40s, 105⅜. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 25c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull but not quotably lower; prime red, $2 60. Corn firm; white, $1 2@1 29; yellow, $1 2@1 21. Oats dull at 70@76c. Rye dull and lower at $1 80 for prime. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $30 50. Bacon, rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard 19@19½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Flour $5 25@6 50. Wheat—choice shipping, $1 85. Legal-tenders, 74.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

From the Hartford Post, Oct. 19.

The Democratic papers of late have studiously represented Charles Francis Adams, late United States Minister to England, as favoring Seymour and Blair, in unison with his son, John Quincy. We violate no confidence in saying that these representations are entirely false, and that in private conversation with intimate friends he expresses himself as strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax, and declares that he shall feel it his duty to vote for them at the coming election. He says that he came home to obtain that rest to which he thinks his age and his long public services entitle him, and that he shall not again mingle in politics or in public life. The various newspaper paragraphs in regard to his position are very distasteful to him, and he desires only that no may be permitted to enjoy peace in future.

John Quincy Adams on Reconstruction.

QUINCY, Oct. 21.—A. R. Brown, Esq., President Jackson Democratic Association of Lowell:—Dear Sir—I am very much pleased to receive from you the intelligence of my election as an honorary member of your Club, and accept the compliment with great satisfaction. Pray assure your members of my sensibility of the honor and the kindness they have shown me, and assure them that no man more heartily appreciates the need we have in these days of a little good, stout Jacksonian Democracy. I have just come from a country where they feel the benefits and blessings of the Reconstruction laws—the radical Constitution; and if I ever needed anything to intensify my devotion to the supreme law of the fathers, I found it there. If our friends only knew what a curse it is to be "reconstructed," they would never slack their struggle until the Union was restored to every State, and the ineffable blessings of the old Constitution secured to every man, no matter if he is white or was a "Rebel."

Yours, truly, JOHN Q. ADAMS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115½ was bid for 10-40s; 115½ for 6s of 1881; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 5-20s; and 110½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¼@49¼, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Northern Central at 49¼, an advance of ¼; and Minehill at 58, an advance of ½. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 65 for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 243 was bid for North America; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61½ for Commercial; 72 for City; and 66 for Commonwealth.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 10½ was bid for Second and Third; 72 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; and 22 for Girard College.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½@29¾, an advance of ¾ on the closing price of last evening; Susquehanna Canal at 16, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½, no change. 10¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for Morris Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Am Gold	c.134	8 sh Leh V R	55⅝
$500 Penna. 2nd mtge	106	100 s Penna Cl	18
$1000 Penna R l m 6s	101	200 sh N Y & Mid	8¼
$1000 City 6s, new	103½	11 sh N Central	49½
200 sh Leh N	29¾	100 do	48¾
100 do	29¾	100 do	48⅝
100 do	29¾	100 do	48½
200 do	29¾	100 do	49
200 do	29¾	100 do	48¾
100 do	29¾	100 do	48⅝
8 do	29¾	100 do	49
8 sh Penna R	56⅛	100 do	49¼
2 do	56⅛	100 do	49⅜
100 do	56⅛	100 do	49⅜
100 do	56⅝	100 do	49 1-16

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135	11·00 A. M.	135
10·03 "	134¾	11·05 "	134¾
10·06 "	134¾	11·07 "	134¾
10·09 "	134¾	11 13 "	134¾
10·12 "	134¾	11 22 "	135
10·15 "	135	11·43 "	134¾
10·18 "	135¼	11·50 "	134¾
10·20 "	135	11·52 "	134¾
10·25 "	134¾	11·56 "	134¾
10·28 "	134¾	12·00 M.	134¾
10·30 "	134¾	12·02 P. M.	134¾
10 35 "	134¾	12·10 "	134¾
10·40 "	134¾	12·15 "	134¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, do., 113¾@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111¾; do., 1865, 111⅝@112; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾. Gold, 134¼. Silver, 129@130½.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	127½	Pacific Mail St. Co	126¾
N. Y. and E. R	40½	Western U. Tel	36
Pn. and Res. R	97½	Tol. & Wabash R	64¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Mil. and St. P. com	101
Cle. and Pitt. R	88½	Adams Express Co.	59¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	89	Wells, Fargo	29
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Tennessee 6s	70
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	114½	Gold	134½

Market irregular.

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.—The depression which has marked the course of the Flour Market for weeks past still continues, and the tendency of prices, particularly the common descriptions, is for a lower range of figures. There is no shipping demand, and the home trade buy sparingly. Sales of 4@500 barrels, mostly extra family, at $8@8·75 per barrel for spring Wheat, and $9@11 for winter Wheat, including some fancy at $11·50@13 25, and extras at $7·50@8. About 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $8 25@8 50. In Corn Meal no movement.

There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are declining. Small sales of red at $2@2·10, and amber at $2·14@2·20. There is a strong demand for Rye, and further sales of Pennsylvania and Western were made at $1.65. The market is very bare of Corn, and it is held firmly. Small sales of yellow at $1·30 and mixed Western at $1·28. Some damaged sold at $1·23@1 25. Oats are in fair request at 74@75c. for Western. A lot of Southern sold at 60c. 1000 bushels two rowed Barley sold at $2·25. Whisky is dull. Small sales of duty-paid at $1·25.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....41 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Hercules, Lincoln, Mare Island, Cal., Workman & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Waverly, Terry, Odessa, Rus. D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Varing, Tyng, Barbados. L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig A. W. Goddard, Maine, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Brig Jos. Deveraux, Clark, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Hamburg, Laird, Washington. Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Pauguasset, Waples, Georgetown, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, do.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Salem, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mull, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr M. J. Chadwick, Chadwick, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colbourn, Richmond, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald Richmond,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Let Something be Done.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

Great emergencies call for corresponding measures. Idle talk and bluster will accomplish nothing when serious and prompt action is alone needed. The time has passed for bragging. There must be something done. It is vain, it would be uncandid in journalists, who have the confidence of any considerable portion of the Democratic and Conservative party of the country, to attempt to conceal the fact that they have suffered a disastrous defeat in the three great States which held their elections on the 13th, which will, in all probability, result in their final defeat in November, unless there shall be a complete change of the programme presented to the masses of the people.

In the great struggle in which we are engaged the very life of the nation is at stake, the long-cherished liberties of the people are imperilled, the existence of republican institutions and a constitutional Government is endangered. The leaders of the radical faction are openly arrayed against these safeguards of popular freedom. They are in revolution against them. It is the duty of the conservative masses—a duty owing to themselves, their loved ones, their posterity, and their country—to leave no expedient untried that will arrest the progress of those who have surreptitiously seized upon the reins of power, and appropriated to themselves all the details of Government. To do this is the sole purpose of honest, patriotic, well-meaning conservatives. To them, in this emergency, men—individuals—are as nothing; success is everything. If the leaders hitherto relied upon have proved inefficient, if it has been made apparent that under their leadership success is even doubtful, and that with others there is a more hopeful prospect of success, it is the duty of the true friends of the Constitution and the Union and civil liberty to demand that a change shall be made.

Under existing circumstances it would be unwise, uncandid, and unjust to attempt to cheat and deceive the conservative masses of the people of this country with delusive suggestions, promises, or assertions that the Republican candidate will be defeated by the present leaders of the Democratic party. The result in the October elections only confirms the apprehensions freely and generally expressed in July. With all the splendid and unstained reputation of Mr. Seymour as a patriot and a statesman, with all his record of nobleness and excellence in public and private life, and with all the chivalric and self-sacrificing devotion of General Blair to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, it is already evident that they are not the chosen leaders of the great conservative masses of the people, who are anxious to set aside the ruinous and outrageous usurpations of the Jacobins in Congress.

This fact, so patently demonstrated in the October elections, cannot be ignored. Truth, and fairness, and honest dealing demand that stubborn facts should be frankly admitted. The conductors of a journal that has been trusted and relied upon for truthfulness and genuine patriotism would be recreant to their trust if they should attempt to practise deception upon their readers and patrons, and to mislead them as to the true position of affairs in which they are so deeply interested as in the result of the Presidential election. It would be suicidal for an editor to risk his character for veracity and foresight by making predictions and exciting expectations only to be confounded and disappointed by the actual results within a few days. We have hitherto in every instance endeavored to keep our readers promptly and accurately informed. We have nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice in speaking of our opponents. We have spoken, and we intend to speak unhesitatingly, "without fear, favor, or affection," of all the heinous outrages and usurpations of radicalism, and to denounce them as they deserve to be denounced; but we should be unfaithful, as trusted sentinels upon the watch-tower, if we should fail also to call the attention of the conservative men of the nation to the faults and follies of their own leaders, which threaten to involve them in disastrous defeat.

Distasteful as may be this task, we dare not avoid the duty to say to our friends that it is now apparent that serious mistakes have been made. Late as it may be, even as it were upon the very eve of the election, it is not too late to apply the remedy. The victory may yet be won; a triumph may still be achieved; but to effect this, all the events of the past week, all the expressions of the real and unselfish advocates of party success, all the experiences of the wisest and best among the Democratic and conservative host, earnestly and emphatically demand an immediate change of candidates; not of one, but of both; not as a concession to the rapacity of radicalism, but in conciliation to the vast army of conservatives who oppose equally with ourselves the excesses of radicalism, and are willing to join hands with us and assure us a splendid triumph in November over the serried phalanx of military despots and Congressional usurpers.

The National Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention which met in New York in July, is authorized to make this suggestion to their constituents. Coming from them, the whole party will promptly fall into line, and even within the few days to elapse before the election the number of conservative recruits will be sufficient not only to compensate for the desertion of recreants, but to insure victory. The people do not want Democratic candidates; they want to defeat radicalism. They are anxious to defeat the radical party. They desire to hurl from power those who have abused it, and heaped upon them intolerable burdens. Give to them what they want—what they so earnestly demand—and all will yet be well. Our candidates, selected under peculiar circumstances at New York, have been tried. Let the Committee now come together at once, and place before the people the men who were really the choice of that Convention—either Chase, Hancock, Johnson, or Hendricks—and the action will at once be recognized as one of patriotic endeavor, and will be responded to from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one universal shout of joy and triumph that shall drown forever the voice of radicalism.

Seymour Speaking Against His Own Election.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There was a Democratic demonstration at Buffalo Thursday night, and the Democratic candidate argued the situation much as he did the night before at Rochester. Governor Seymour in his speech at Rochester made the strongest argument against his own election to the Presidency. He said he would be powerless if elected, for "those statute laws which to-day shackle and hinder the action of Andrew Johnson would equally shackle a Democratic Executive. Our Republican friends will control the Senate; they will control the House of Representatives; they will control the army, for their candidate is the General who commands that army." He argued, then, that "there can be no danger from an Executive thus shackled and powerless." And Mr. Seymour might have added there could be no good or usefulness from a President thus situated. But would there not be danger or prolonged trouble to the country in having an Executive in antagonism to the other departments of the Government? It may be useful sometimes to have the power of political parties distributed in the Government so as to keep each other in check, but when the legislature is overwhelmingly powerful, and can override a hostile Executive as has been the case with Mr. Johnson, a deadlock is created, the Government is paralyzed, and trouble follows. We have only to look back at the unhappy results of the conflict between Mr. Johnson and Congress during the last three years to form an idea of what might occur if Mr. Seymour were to be elected. Should we not have the strife continued? Should we not be further from peace than ever? An overwhelming opposition Congress has not only made the Executive a comparative nonentity, but has invaded his constitutional prerogatives and endangered the institutions of the country. Would this all-powerful party in Congress take the back track if a Democratic President were elected? No, it would shackle him still more, and virtually take all power away from him. The country would be kept in a state of agitation and disorganization. Mr. Seymour's argument that he would be utterly powerless if elected is the strongest that could be made against his election. What the country really wants is a change in Congress—a reduction of the Radical representatives, and a largely increased number of Democratic members. This would give a healthy check to party excess and a proper balance of power.

Seymour's speech Thursday night repeated the above argument as applied to Blair. The Governor stated the notion that he would be pushed aside if elected and Blair put in his place, and then made it clear to his audience that with all power practically in the hands of the Republicans Blair must be a very great man if he could do any harm, or the Republicans very great fools. This is the argument of a ticket that stands before the people on its defence, not that of one commending its advantages to the nation. Mr. Seymour was happier in his arguments against the taxation of the Republican party, and happier still in his onslaught on reconstruction. But oratorical happiness will not save the case. The Democrats should give up the Presidential contest as hopeless and exert themselves to elect members to the next Congress. It is their only chance of acquiring any power in the Government. If they do this they may lay the foundation for success and a long lease of power in the future.

Fraud Upon the Bench.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

George G. Barnard is a Judge of the Supreme Court. He is a young man of more than average ability, and has held high dignities. Some of his acts have commended him to the confidence of good men; and there was a time when we hoped he might have earned a precious fame by leading the war upon corruption and municipal crime. He has certainly recovered from these tendencies, and is now one of the most willing and reckless tools of Peter B Sweeney and the Tammany ring. We are perfectly aware that he has been working for a renomination, and that the men who hold the power of Tammany are hard and grasping, and capable of putting a cruel stress upon any expectant candidate.

Judge Barnard, we have said, is a young man. He has friends and others dear to him. He has never impressed us as a man of sensibility. Men of sensibility are never the darlings of Tammany Hall, but no man can be dead to the opinion of the world in which he lives, nor deliberately seek to leave a name that will cause every one that bears it to blush. The most infamous characters in history have worn the ermine. Their evil deeds were, perhaps, not greater than those of men in other professions, but the universal judgment of mankind condemns an unjust judge to the lowest depths of infamy. The Bench is freedom's last asylum. Public order, decency, personal rights, property, society, life itself, depend upon the just administration of the law. Its ministers have a vast, arbitrary, sacred power, and their responsibility is proportionate. An unjust judge is not merely a citizen breaking the law or an officer violating public trusts. The ordinary crimes of men in office only affect a small class. But an unjust judge is the common enemy of mankind. He strikes at the very foundations of society, and makes the law a tyranny and a shame.

Judge Barnard is on the high road to defeat at the polls—or impeachment before the Legislature. We can stand a good deal from New York Judges, but we do not choose to submit to the stupendous frauds upon the franchise which are taking place daily in the Supreme Court. Read the shameful narrative which we printed on Thursday, and which is only a continuation of narratives heretofore printed. Can any man see what is doing in the Supreme Court and feel that Judge Barnard is a just Judge? It is impossible for him to give any excuse, or to make believe that he is ignorant of the multitude of crimes daily committed in his presence. No man knows better the infamy of this proceeding. No man knows more thoroughly the nature, the extent, the motive of these frauds, the exact means of carrying them out, the men who are engaged in the business, the results to be gained, the perjuries and forgeries and bribing constantly practiced. The common sentiment of the people is that for every one of these crimes Judge Barnard is responsible.

—Well, Tammany Hall has paid him his price, and he is again its candidate. Is there not enough of public honor left in New York to secure his defeat? Surely if there was ever a time when men of all parties should unite in an earnest effort to save the Bench from the infamy that surrounds it, it is now. Judge Barnard must reform these practices, or content himself with infamous notoriety. Our duty is plain. We must beat him before the people. Failing there, he must be impeached before the Legislature.

Grant and Southern Quiet.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing short of the triumphant election of General Grant will restore good order to the Southern people. By triumphant we mean that the popular decision in his favor on the 3d of November should be so overwhelming as to silence all serious opposition to his administration; all hope of future Democratic interference with the Rebel element in the late Confederate States and in the State of Kentucky. The present condition of things in that quarter is most deplorable. It has been growing from bad to worse ever since the Fourth of July Convention, and would become intolerable to every Union white man and destructive to the civil rights of the whole negro population in the contingency of Seymour's election. These are truths, on information which no one dare question, that lose none of their grave importance because the chances of such a contingency have been greatly lessened by the October elections. They are truths which should inspirit every friend of Grant and peace to redoubled efforts through the next ten days to render the result of the contest, if possible, thoroughly and literally unanimous in all the States of the North. It may be too much to hope that the Border States of Delaware and Maryland will vote for Grant, but, with these exceptions, no electoral vote north or west of the Ohio river should be cast for Seymour and a second rebellion. Our present conviction is that no such vote will be cast, but to make this sure, the Republicans of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut must strive to emulate each other to make their decision as emphatic as the verdict rendered by Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

A friend who listened a few nights since to a speech from Colonel Brown, of Kentucky, on Staten Island, tells us that he was never so deeply impressed with the gravity of the consequences to the Southern people, loyal as well as disaffected, dependent upon this election, as by the plain, straightforward, and really alarming narrative of this gentleman—an authority of practical experience, unquestioned veracity, and of brave and outspoken candor—of the condition of society, social as well as political, in his own and other Southern States, through many of which he has recently travelled. Colonel Brown expresses his honest conviction that if Grant should fail to be made President, and Seymour placed in the Presidency, as the nominee and creature of the Rebel element, the intestine conflict, not between races alone but between the whole loyal people, including the enfranchised freedmen and the unreconstructed Rebels, will at once become bloody and terrible, and must result in the extermination of one or the other party; for the loyalists of both colors have made up their purpose to protect and defend themselves to the death, if all hope is lost to them of Government protection.

The Democracy and Their November Allies.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not a thing to be surprised at that the Democracy should find it difficult to adjust themselves to the new state of facts disclosed to them by the October elections, and by our bare failure to grasp the success for which all patriotic hearts in our ranks had yearned. It is at all times difficult for men to comprehend the whole bearing and final issue of a new and surprising state of facts, and to adjust themselves to those facts and their consequences promptly. Yet in great things and in small things this prompt adjustment is the law of health and life.

To the Democracy it is particularly difficult, because the very qualities which extort the admiration of their friends and foes alike are the very ones which hinder a prompt adjustment. Their vigorous spirit, their indomitable pluck, their steadfast and unfaltering courage, all inspire them, on the morrow of a defeat, to close up the ranks, form solid columns, and rush again with undiminished ardor to the field. This very pluck and courage it is which hinders some of our friends from seeing the fact, and adjusting themselves to the fact, exposed nakedly by the October elections, that fifty to a hundred thousand conservative Republicans in Pennsylvania, and as many more in Ohio and Indiana, really believed that Governor Seymour's administration would be retroactive and revolutionary in the South. At least that number of men really believed, absurd as it must seem to every Northern Democrat, that the governments set up at the South, unconstitutional as they clearly are, revolutionary as they have been by Thaddeus Stevens avowed to be, and void as they must be deemed, since the Supreme bench, filled with Republican judges, is known to have pronounced them such—two hundred thousand conservative men, not open Democrats, we say, have been shown by the October elections to be laboring under the delusion that Governor Seymour's administration would by violence overthrow those bastard governments begotten of violence; the delusion that the bullet and the bayonet would be called into requisition to break down what the bayonet built up.

It seems incredible to our friends, now in the heat of a momentous contest, and conscious that all their purposes are as patriotic as the purposes of the radicals are revolutionary, determined as they are that all the remedies they propose shall be as peaceful as the wrongs they combat have been violent, that anybody should credit the monstrous perversions based upon General Blair's Brodhead letter, and upon garbled versions of the speeches of Southern leaders. But the October elections disclosed to the eyes of all discerning politicians the astounding fact that nearly a quarter of million of voters in three great States, who ought to be with us, were given over to believe a lie.

The *World* means to throttle this monstrous lie. Let it but be expelled from the imaginations of all men, and the triumph of the Democracy in November is sure. But for this lie the Republican party this very hour would be stone dead. For that party cannot survive one defeat It could not have survived a defeat in two out of the three States which voted in October.

That this lie might be throttled we called with such earnestness upon Governor Seymour to quit the retirement which custom rather than sound reason has prescribed to Presidential candidates, and besought him to speak that authentic word which to-day goes forth to the country, and to assume that prominence in the canvass which he has now assumed, and which belongs to him both as our standard-bearer and as the only officer upon our ticket who if elected would have one word to say, one thing to do, which by any possibility could de ermine the issues of peace or strife. For General Blair as Vice-President, if elected, would have less power to determine those issues than a fractious sheriff in the middle of Mississippi might.

On a ship under full sail, in a dark night, a single lightning flash may reveal to the watchful look-out at the mast-head some perilous reef which the pilot must avoid if all their precious freight is not to be wrecked. The October election disclosed with one illuminating stroke our single peril. With prompt and decisive alacrity our captain himself has seized the helm.

Governor Seymour's brief speech at Rochester, which we published in full on Thursday, and his ampler speech at Buffalo, will command the attention of the whole country. To the candid judgment of the well-meaning men in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, who have been deluded by the falsehoods of our foes to dread the fictitious horrors conjured up in a possible future, and to avert their gaze from the real horrors (due to our present rulers) which have been and now are, we especially commend Governor Seymour's speeches. Let them read his plain and manly words, let them give heed to his patriotic warning, and then make haste to repair the wrong they have done in giving to the authors of our calamities, by miscast votes in the October elections, one hour's hope of another four years' lease of power.

Ratifying Assassination.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Never did a political organization exhibit such evidences of sheer madness and desperation as are now manifested by the Democratic party. The unprincipled revolutionary spirits who control it have been bent upon obtaining control of the Government at all hazards. When Vermont and Maine pronounced against them, and foreshadowed the nation's verdict, they conceived a stupendous programme of fraud and chicanery with the deliberate purpose of cheating the people out of their victory at the polls. Ohio and Indiana were overrun with Kentucky repeaters. Pennsylvania was likewise colonized, and Philadelphia was flooded with tens of thousands of bogus naturalizations.

Now that this monstrous scheme of iniquity has ignominiously failed, the Democracy are more maddened and desperate than ever, as they cast wildly about them for some means to avert their coming doom. While one faction calls for the retirement of their standard-bearers as a mode of achieving success, another has resorted to threats to intimidate the people from voting as their sense of right may dictate. If you dare to elect General Grant President we will make way with him. Such is their menace. "He will never leave the Presidential mansion alive," General Blair asserts. "If," declares the New York *Democrat*, "he does not receive a majority of three hundred and seventeen votes of the Electoral College (including those of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas), he dies before his term of office shall one-fourth expire, and the party that would unjustly elevate him to power shall be strangled in the blood it cries for." A writer in the Staten Island *Leader* gives vent to these alarming sentiments:—

"Now that Grant, the cold-blooded, flshy-hearted man of butchering memory, is on the real rebel side, and commands their black hosts, it is only unity and determination, at this juncture of national danger, that will save this republic. His election, which can be only by fraud, bribery, and blood-letting, will result in anarchy and revolution. How devoutly it is to be hoped General Cromwell Dictator Grant, if self-appointed or elected, will be religiously prudent, not to go to a theatre on a Good Friday night, fearing that he may be cast for one of the leading tragic parts, 'Julius Cæsar,' for instance, or first clown, Lincoln. We had one expensive mock black crape mourning sensation; may God avert a second, unless republican liberty is to be sacrificed or saved!"

Mark, these are not the menaces of irresponsible unrecognized mouthpieces of the Democratic party. General Blair is its candidate for Vice-President. The *Democrat* claims for its weekly and daily issues a circulation of nearly 350,000. The Staten Island *Leader* is the recognized organ of Erastus Brooks' followers in Richmond county. It is mainly owned and its columns are controlled by the man whom these same Democrats have nominated to represent them in the State Assembly, the man who stands at the head of their county ticket. Furthermore, they have nominated for Congress an individual who for his disloyalty was confined in Fort Lafayette during the war, who rejoiced over Union defeats, and clapped his hands in glee whenever the stars and stripes went down in humiliation and disaster.

Elect Grant your President, and you shall have another Booth, a second hero, who with the cry of *"Sic semper tyrannis!"* shall again overshadow your land with mourning and grief. And it is by such threats as these that Democracy thinks to overawe and intimidate the loyal voters of the land!

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS.—A few vacancies for beginners and advanced pupils may be secured this and next week. 10 23 tuths4*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 23 2m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 16 kt.
STTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 6 11

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 22 S. FRONT

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BO
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIE
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufact

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINCHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT

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AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
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On merchanise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
80,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	83,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	123 625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,900 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,060 00
7,500	120 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,830 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,832 50 Cost, $1,089,079 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,133 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies	
	Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,331 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry insurance and other Companies, $5076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	103,67 10
	Cash in Drawer	238 52
		183,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

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Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John D. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, I. B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 5

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCA
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHAN
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BO
BON WHISKIES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETU
Franklin Fire Insurance
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STRE
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,89
PREMIUMS	1,184,84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,093·23	INCOME FOR $250,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Te
DIRECTORS.
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company no Agencies West of Pittsburg.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchan
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furnit etc., for limited periods, and permanently on bu ings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for m than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses h been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—TE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—S 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squa
This Company, favorably known to the commun for over forty years, continues to insure against lo or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildin either permanently or for a limited time. Also Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise ge rally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu is invested in the most careful manner, which enabl them to offer to the insured an undoubted security the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TREN
ton Steamboat Line.—The steamboa EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, a White Hill.

Leave Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.
Sunday, Oct. 25,	to Burlington, Bristol, and inte mediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Oct 26, 8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.
Wed'day, " 28, 10 A.M	Wed day, " 28, 2 P.
Thursday, " 29, 10 A.M	Thursday, " 29, 2 P.
Friday, " 30, 11 A.M	Friday, " 30, 3 P.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND ROOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. R. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 12w

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER ROUTE!
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
6 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 14 No. 1326 DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 3 M

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1235 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 518 WALNUT Street. 9 2

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, was yesterday presented with addresses from the corporate authorities of Liverpool and the American Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings were held in Town Hall, which was gaily decorated with flags of England and America. City officials, many local notables, and numerous citizens were present. Mayor Whitely delivered a short address of welcome, in which he said the peace aspirations, like the commercial interests of the two countries, were identical. He closed his speech by reading the address of the corporation of Liverpool, a long document, complimentary to the distinguished guest and his native country.

Mr. Johnson replied that he would say but little; however, he would lay bare his whole heart. He would only assure his hearers now that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed. Negotiations, which had already taken place, had given assurances that nothing in the past or present will affect the peaceful relations of England and the United States. Two great points of dispute had already been settled, upon terms honorable to both countries. The third he would leave his hearers to imagine, but assured them that this, too, would soon be settled, and thus would be avoided all peril of a rupture of friendly relations.

The American Vice Consul, Mr. H. Wilding, read Mr. Johnson's formal reply to the address, the purport of which was that the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advance made by one nation helped both. Now that the attempt to destroy the Union had failed, trade between Liverpool and the United States, great as it was, must increase infinitely.

Mr. Patterson, President of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, spoke briefly. He said the rapid advance made by the United States was watched with hope and delight by England, and not with envy. The feeling was all the warmer because the flag of neither country now covers a slave. The address of the Chamber of Commerce was then read. Mr. Johnson replied briefly. He referred to the union of the two flags in the Hall, and hoped they would never be dissevered. He declined to respond to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce favoring free trade, as he regarded that as a question for legislative and not diplomatic action. While the experiment of England had been successful, and had resulted in wealth, the same experiment might not serve young and growing nations.

After lunch Mr. Johnson visited the newsroom, where he was received with enthusiasm. He made a short speech, repeating generally his previous remarks on the friendly relations between England and America. Mr. Johnson, as the guest, then took a steamer and visited the docks and other interesting points on the river. At 6 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet was given Mr. Johnson at the rooms of the Law Association. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Stewart H. Brown occupied the chair. Among the guests were Lord Stanley, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Chester and many local celebrities, commercial and parliamentary, among whom were several representatives of the press of the United States.

The usual toasts of the Queen of England, President of the United States, the Royal Family, the Clergy of all Denominations, the Army and Navy, Volunteers, were proposed and responded to. The chairman, after a few words, gave the health of Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Johnson returned thanks for himself and for his country. He said he had been received everywhere with enthusiasm, but had been warned that he would not be so here. He was more than disappointed; he was overwhelmed with the tokens of regard. He knew that the wisdom, sense and patriotism of the people of Liverpool would cause them to forget the late past, and look with confidence to the future. He was told that persons would attend whom he ought not to meet, who had aided the south. His reply was, that such a meeting was most gratifying to him, because it afforded assurance to the people of America, to the government and himself, that former differences had been forgotten, and that now the heart of Liverpool, like that of all England, has but one feeling of warm friendship for the United States.

When I remembered the war through which our government passed unharmed, so far as its unity is concerned, I was satisfied that you would see that the Union still stands on foundations never to be shaken. However some of you may have differed as to the causes and probable results of the war, I find friends here as sincere as anywhere in the realm. Our fathers made the nation, and we have shown our will and ability to maintain it as long as Providence will suffer human society to endure.

Mr. Johnson then complimented the American Chamber of Commerce on its history and usefulness, and dilated on the expansion of Liverpool commerce. America aids and is glad to aid this prosperity of English laboring men. They are partly fed by the United States, and of their industry America shares the fruits.

Because of this close connection, nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation can involve us in a conflict. This I say for the future, and not for the present, for nothing is further from my thoughts than that I should be insane, or that the government that is (turning to Lord Stanley), or that which may be (turning to Mr. Gladstone), should become so. Whichever party may prevail, peace will be in no peril as long as Lord Stanley represents the foreign relations of England, and I, or any one of my sentiments, those of America here.

Peace is beyond a possibility of a doubt. We have discarded the mysteries of diplomacy, and frankly said what we wanted; asked nothing not right to ask, and I may say, so far as we have gone, that all has gone merrily, and we have every reason to think all will go merrily to the end. What has been done, or is to be done, I leave you to guess. In the language of Lord Coke, "Let this little well suffice."

I have spoken at Sheffield and elsewhere of special industry. Here commerce is the theme. How comprehensive the term! It holds in its grasp the world; finds man wherever he is; ministers to his wants; enables him to minister to the wants of his fellows; brings all products of the world into market; explores the ocean; brings to light treasures of the earth, and disseminates them through the universe for the happiness of the race.

It does more. You may be—you should be—pioneers of morality and religion. You take the missionary Bible wherever man is found, and secure wide-spread civilization. You have done more. You have bridged the Atlantic ocean. An ocean dangerous to pass separated us; now there is a bridge of boats upon it, over which you go in a few days with perfect safety from shore to shore. This is the result of joint enterprise. But even this is not all. By joint enterprise you have aided us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart beats in union to heart, though above the waves run mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach; and we are indebted for this marvel of the age to your wealth, enterprise and skill. Your engineers and scientific men, among whom I remember as well worthy of special mention Charles Bright, Whitehouse, Faraday and Morse, aided by the never-failing energy and never-despairing confidence of our countryman, Cyrus W. Field, accomplished this.

How are we to dispu ? How could we have the heart to stop a career, to prevent the result of joint efforts and joint skill, which promises so much advantage, and to shower so many blessings on the whole habitable globe?

We expect to remain under the government we now enjoy; you expect to remain under that which you enjoy. They differ in form; the foundations of each are on those principles which are essential to the preservation of human liberty. The great rights guaranteed by the Magna Charta, the personal security afforded by the great writ of habeas corpus, and all protected by the right of trial by jury, satisfy us that through all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective governments will last. They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation; there may be some error in some portion of the structures of each; but that we will correct. We will be able to remove the nuisance without defacing the shrine to the end.

I speak it with all due confidence with which men can speak—to the end we will remain in unity. The unity of my government is now established, the unity of yours has never been seriously threatened, and God grant it never may. I conclude, therefore, in the words of an American poet:

While the manners and the arts,
That mould the nation's soul,
Still cling around our hearts,
Between, let oceans roll,
Our joint communion breaking
With the sun.
Yet still from either beach
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
We are one.

Mr. Johnson was heard throughout with frequent and hearty applause, and was vehemently cheered at the close.

To the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Stanley said: Accept my warmest thanks for the high honor you have paid me personally, and my colleagues carrying on the executive business of the country. I assure you the value of the compliment is not diminished by the fact that it is on this occasion, and within this room, necessarily divested of all partisan significance. We have all of us seen, I fancy, within the last few weeks, and shall have in the few weeks coming, rough party politics. Indeed, if everybody were to speak their minds earnestly, I dare say many would say they have had already more than they care for.

The general principles on which the external relations of the country are carried on no longer fall within the limit of political discussion. It is a settled principle in England to respect scrupulously the rights of every nation, the weakest as well as the strongest, as scrupulously as we maintain our own; to study and preserve, in the first instance, the peace of England; next to that, as far as lies in our power, the peace of Europe and the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive object, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with these neighboring nations, who are at once our neighbors and our customers; in points of honor, not too hastily or impetuously resent any real or imagined wrong, but rather to willingly submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal.

Whatever claims we think we may have upon others, or claims others may think they have upon us, these are the general rules of conduct, which are equally accepted by both great political parties dividing this country, which are equally certain to be carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that department remains in my hands or passes into those of followers and colleagues of the eminent statesman who is entertained with me as your guest to-night.

It would be a happy day for England, for Europe, and for the world, when these ideas and feelings which in this country pervade every class of society—that desire for peace and for abstinence from aggressive policy and respect of national rights—when, I say, these shall be equally diffused among the populations of these great neighboring nations of the continent, with whom we have many ties, and not till then, shall we see an end put to that greatest drawback upon material progress, that spot of scandal upon the civilization of continental Europe. I mean the necessity, real or imagined, for those enormous military preparations which have attained proportions never approached before, which oppress with taxation, depress industry and draw heavily upon the resources of the future; which introduce, in time of peace, a social condition only one degree removed from war, and which, if the system is to last for two or three generations, can only end in one of two results, either equally unsatisfactory—financial ruin, or those who are in debt must continue to pay.

What is to be done to supply that which seems to be the great want of the time, namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various great powers? I must say, frankly, it is a question I cannot answer. He who solves the problem will be the greatest benefactor of humanity that this generation has seen. It is something, however, to point out where the evil lies, even if you cannot point to a remedy. Though it is perfectly absurd to suppose that if two nations are determined to fight they can be prevented by the interposition of any one else, yet in nine quarrels out of ten, if dealt with early, much may be done toward stopping them by the frank interposition of neutrals, who have no interest except to preserve peace.

We have lately been disturbed by rumors of European wars. I cannot say these rumors are without meaning or justification in fact, but I will say that since I have had to do with foreign affairs, there has been a tendency, not in England only, but throughout Europe, to exaggerate the danger of the situation, and take the gloomiest view possible of things. This is a mistake, not only because it is unpleasant, but because it is apt to bring about the evil apprehended. I cannot predict the same facts before us all. I cannot say that the future is without any cause of uneasiness or anxiety; but I say this, having some means of knowing, I do not believe there are statesmen in any cabinet of Europe who view the prospect of a general war otherwise than with aversion. Some of them may think that result inevitable or propable; but, without being sanguine, there is some reason to hope that what everybody deprecates will not happen.

Some of you may think I have said enough, or too much, of European affairs. You may ask why I say nothing of America? My answer is that that subject has been pretty well taken out of my hands. Our esteemed guest, who has, it seems to me, on hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days, and with whom—I may say it to his face—it is a pleasure to do business, has told you, clearly and minutely, of the relations between England and America. He has stated with perfect accuracy what two, at least, of the impending questions have been. I will not say absolutely and fully disposed of, because that would, under the circumstances, be impossible, but so far dealt with by mutual agreement that, if the American government should ratify the acts of its Envoy, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, there is hardly any possibility of any difficulty arising upon them. With regard to the last, no doubt the greatest question is the claims arising out of the late war. I am not in a position to say anything more than that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and I think there is on both sides, I will not say a confident expectation, but a decided hope, that a solution may not be very far off.

I am not going to make you a speech on the nature of the relations that ought to exist between the two countries. I say nothing of our common language, literature and origin, which are all true, but lack the charm of novelty. We may at this time of day take them for granted. This, also, I take for granted: That as civilized men, on both sides of the Atlantic, it is our duty as friends and kinsmen—it is the will of an enormous majority—to be friends. As two commercial countries, conducting a gigantic business with each other, and meaning to make that business greater before we are done, it is very decidedly our interest to be friends. That is a strong combination of motive. When men's principles, feelings and interests all pull one way, it would take very strong disturbing adverse influences to overcome such inducements to remain on good terms. For myself, I do not think it ought to be denied that after the close of the late civil war in the United States there did exist considerable irritation against England, whether reasonable or not it is not our business to discuss.

I may affirm with certainty two things. First, that the feeling, whatever its amount may have been, never was reciprocated on this side of the water. Next, it is yearly, I may say almost monthly and weekly, diminishing in America. I never like to look forward confidently to the future; but if it should happen within the next few weeks that the American Minister or I should have an opportunity of settling those questions which are still pending between the two countries, thereby removing the last pretext for a quarrel, I can only say, I, for one, shall feel that the result is ample compensation for all labor, responsibility and anxiety attached to the conspicuous and not always enviable position of an English Foreign Secretary of State. (Repeated cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast, "The House of Commons," after the usual preface, said: I need not refer in detail to the subject-matter of the great controversies by which these three years have been marked; but one topic I may mention, as it enables me, on my own part and of my country, to acknowledge a debt we owe for the lesson learned from the nation which is so worthily represented in the person of its distinguished Minister. We have been taught much by the unexampled struggle in which several portions of the United States were recently engaged. But I can say for myself, and for many, that one practical lesson we learned from it was an enormous increase of energy, vigor and stability, which every State must receive from the extension of political privileges and interests, and share in the governing power to the largest possible portion of this community.

In my opinion the lesson will not be without its effect upon occurrences marking the history of the present Parliament; but these considerations are inopportune. This occasion is no mere tribute to the duties or mere enjoyment of splendid hospitality. It marks an epoch in international relations. I shall be much surprised, after the speeches have been read, if this be not long remembered in Liverpool, and if its echo does not pass across the Atlantic as well. It is a great pleasure to be present on an occasion which allows an opportunity of bearing testimony to the conviction I deeply entertain, that unhappy is the country which mixes questions of foreign relations with those of domestic policy, and happy that the wisdom of Ministers and the forbearance of party enables them to be separated. We stand in the latter predicament.

I have heard the speech of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary. We are parted, to my regret, on questions of domestic importance—of the deepest importance—but to the speech generally which he has delivered—setting aside only those sentences which referred to his official knowledge, where it would be presumption for me to intermeddle—I am ready to subscribe to the whole speech my cordial approval. Some causes of deplorable wars were selected by the noble Lord. Expiring dynastic ambition was one of these; false theories of political economy and lust of territorial aggrandizement were others. From these the recognition of the doctrine of common interests springs up in the union of public sentiment, or an adverse public opinion, all strengthened and promising the happiest results.

One means of promoting this movement is care in the choice of diplomatic envoys, and no happier instance could be afforded of such a choice than in those for many years sent hither by America. The interests of America have been worthily sustained. There has been no lack of courtesy, kindness, wisdom, boldness of speech on the part of these ministers, especially the distinguished predecessor of your guest. The esteem earned may depend not only on the kindly spirit of friendliness with which all his duties were performed, but on the manly spirit, so universal in America, some portion, we trust, derived from the old stock of Britain. The guest to-night has been chosen to a place of great responsibility; weightier as he treads in the steps of men already so eminent.

But what we have heard from him and heard of him has filled us with sanguine belief that, in co-operation with our noble lord, or in co-operation with any who may act upon the same principles, he may have it for his destiny to minister largely to the accomplishment of one of the greatest marks that concern the happiness of England and America. It is in the intimate knowledge of all sitting here, and it is needless to dwell on the obligations binding the two countries. It is not superfluous to hope that the envoy will succeed in drawing closer and closer ties, not merely of formal amity but of brotherly friendship and affection, which should unite old England on this side of the Atlantic and younger England on the other.

Mr. Thomas B. Horsfal, M. P.; Mr. W. H. P. Langton, M. P., and the Mayor followed.

Mr. Johnson, before proposing the health of the Chairman, said he would now say to the gentleman of the Chamber of Commerce that which he had forgotten to say before, namely, that one of the causes which enabled England to be successful was a strict preservation of her credit. He was struck, when at Sheffield, with the wisdom and good sense of the motto the Cutlers' Association had adopted:—"To insure success, preserve your credit." What would England or the United States have been if they had not strictly observed it? What would they now be if they should discard it?

He forbore to look upon the dark picture which would then be presented. He did not desire to look upon it, and he could not with propriety look on it, because he was satisfied that it was equally impossible for either England or America to disregard their credit. But policy, justice and necessity requires that if there be such doubt the benefit of the doubt should be given to the creditors. (Cheers.) He concluded with a complimentary allusion to the chairman, whose health he proposed.

At eleven o'clock the party dispersed, after repeated cheers and expressions of satisfaction. Mr. Laird was among the guests.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times of this morning comments favorably on the banquet at Liverpool. It says:

"Johnson's speeches are unreserved and earnest, and show a desire for practical peacemaking. Ministers on both sides seem anxious to settle the pending questions. Mr. Seward because he held office when the difficulties arose, and may not desire to leave them to his successor to treat in a manner which he (Mr. Seward) might regret, and Lord Stanley because he has so far been most successful in his policy, and he must wish when he retires from office to know that he has done a work by common consent allowed to be the most difficult of accomplishment which he has had placed before him."

MADRID, Oct 23.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Central Junta, most of the local provisional juntas have dissolved.

It is reported that Olozaga will be appointed Minister to France.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—A large meeting was held today, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed in favor of the abolition of slavery in Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to General Prim advocating the claims of the House of Savoy and the Duke of Noster to the throne of Spain.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of the island of Cuba, and offering their services to Captain General Lersundi. Order now prevails even in Puerto Principe for the first time. Heavy rains prevail in the interior, which prevent the troops pursuing the insurrectionists from operating as swiftly as desired.

Information has been received in this city from Holguin, announcing that the insurrectionists are committing depredations in that neighborhood. A document purporting to be signed by the revolutionary committee made its appearance this morning, inciting the people to rise against the government. The existence of such a committee is unknown. Everybody is in favor of peace, and consequently the document is unheeded.

The steamer Bienville arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Exchange has an advancing tendency. On London, 15¼@15½ premium. On the United States, 60 days' sight, gold, 4@4¼ premium; short sight, 5@6 premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 23@22 discount; short sight, 22@21 discount.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Battles with the Indians—Colonel Forsyth Recovering.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Hays City, Kansas, says Colonel Carpenter and Capt. Graham, of the 10th Cavalry, had a brush with 700 Cheyennes and Arapahoes yesterday at Buffalo Station, and killed nine Indians and wounded thirty. Our loss was three wounded. A large band of Indians, supposed to be those who fought Colonel Forsyth, are busily engaged in killing buffalo, their squaws accompanying them. They are surrounded by the 10th Cavalry and a portion of the 20th. All the troops are on the move, and it is thought an attack will be made on Fort Dodge in a few days. Colonel Forsyth is improving rapidly, and will be able to move down in a few days. A company of scouts left here, under command of Lieutenant Pepoun, for the purpose of joining General Carr. Colonel Moore, of General Sheridan's staff, accompanies the expedition.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

No Further Shocks—The Excitement Abating.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—8 A. M.—No further earthquake demonstrations have occurred since 2:15 A. M., except a very slight shock at 7:30, and no additional damage is reported. The excitement among the people has abated, and business is proceeding as usual. The weather is very thick, with a slight rain falling.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—Governor Seymour and party arrived from Buffalo at seven o'clock this evening, and spoke at Dunkirk, Westfield, Erie, Ashtabula and Painesville. In his Erie speech he said: I have gone out to speak upon the questions which agitate the public mind. I am interested in them, and so is every man who pays taxes. I find when I look over the list of government officials, that they number more than 60,000. I contend that with the impartial people the Democratic party have a great and commanding majority.

I cannot address you at length upon the questions of the day. We are about to perform a great and solemn duty. No man can afford to cast his vote for any consideration but the good of his country, for this election has many things that concern our future welfare. I exhort all men to reflect as to what is for the best interests of our country.

Let us not be influenced by the pictures which may be drawn of the candidates for office, for I may say for my political opponents, as well as for myself, that no man ever contemplated the duties of the office of President of the United States without being filled with the most earnest desire to do his duty.

I am accompanied by other and more eloquent men, who may address you on the questions of the day. I am wearied with my exertions. I bid you good bye, and may God bless this land.

Fellow-citizens: When I was Governor of New York, I looked carefully into the sources of our national prosperity. A few years ago the government wiped out all our State banks. When the government gave us a new currency, it gave Massachusetts $57,000,000, and I found upon comparison that New York, Ohio and other States received much less than their share. It gave Rhode Island $70 to each citizen, and to Ohio $8 to each citizen.

Now if a great deal of currency is good for the people of Massachusetts and of Rhode Island, why is it not just as good for you in Ohio? Why do not the men who have been in power for the past few years do away with these national evils? My friends, we are engaged in an election which most deeply concerns the people of this whole nation. Labor is oppressed with taxation, and business in all its branches is embarrassed to such a degree as to excite anxiety for the future.

Governor Seymour continued at great length, asking the people to consider calmly their duty and to act accordingly.

Republican Meeting.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 23.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held on Thursday at Middleton. Ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, made an eloquent address. Able speeches were also made by General J. W. Fisher, of Lancaster; General Torbert and Edward G. Bradford. Hon. John M. Broomall is now on the stump in this State. Governor Curtin, Hon. A. K. McClure, H. B. Swope, and General Ashley, of Ohio, have promised to speak here next week.

Illness of G. H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Hon. George H. Pendleton has been confined to bed since Tuesday last, from inflammation of the lungs. He has been compelled to give up his appointments to speak in Missouri, Michigan and New York.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23.—Several parties who were detected in double voting at our recent election in this city were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury, and arrested to-day. It is charged that the parties voted the Democratic ticket twice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The Alabama Claims.

The prevailing opinion among the Ministers of the principal European Powers resident here is that whoever may have been chosen as arbiter of the points at issue, the question of the propriety of the British government in recognizing rebels as belligerents would have been decided adversely to the position held by Mr. Seward, on the grounds that that subject was closed by the proclamation blockading southern ports, being in itself a recognition of belligerency, otherwise the ports should have been declared closed.

Reward for Assassins.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has offered five thousand dollars reward for each of the assassins of B. F. Randolph, late State Senator from Orangeburg.

Dismissal of Dr. Bond.

Mayor Bowen has ordered the dismissal of Dr. S. S. Bond, physician of the Washington Asylum, for alleged corrupt practices in procuring his election by City Councils, which has recently been the subject of investigation.

The Case of Olmstead.

This afternoon E. B. Olmstead, formerly disbursing agent of the Post-office Department, was released from custody, on giving bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge against him—namely, feloniously embezzling and converting to his own use $44,646 of government funds. The case will now go before the Grand Jury. Should Mr. Olmstead be unable to refute the charge, or make good the money alleged to have been abstracted, a criminal indictment will be made out against him and the case go before the Court for trial.

The Treasury Department.

On the first of November about $23,700,000 in coin will be taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department to pay the semi-annual interest on the five-twenty bonds, which fall due on that date. There are about one hundred million dollars in coin in the Treasury, twenty million dollars of which are in certificates. No further interest will be due until the first of January, 1869, when about twenty-eight million dollars in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881.

The Last Reserves Brought Up.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson to Governor Seymour was received this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 22.—Hon. Horatio Seymour—I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so. The present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or armed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the people's resources, will be signally exposed and rebuked.

The masses of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of despotic power, now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of a violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and oppressed nation. ANDREW JOHNSON.

From Michigan.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—The great Republican mass meeting to-day was highly successful. Special trains were run. As many people as could obtain an entrance gathered in the depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. Samuel Galloway.

Mr. Colfax spoke just one hour. The following are his words in reference to Mr. Seymour:

I have been reading this morning a speech by a distinguished gentleman and citizen of New York, a candidate for the office of President of the United States, which has diverted my thoughts from that line of remarks which I intended to follow to-day. That gentleman—and I allude to Governor Seymour—has recently commenced a canvass of the United States—believing that the exigencies of his party demanded it, as I think they did. (Laughter.) And I think it will be "love's labor lost" to devote my remarks to-day to some of the views laid down by this distinguished citizen.

When I read Mr. Seymour's speeches I must acknowledge with regret that I found not a vindication of his old political platform, but an arraignment and a denunciation of the party to which he stands opposed, and which, thank God, blocks up the way to the Presidential chair.

I will read a sentence which is the gist of his Rochester speech: "What we hope and aim to do is to check this usurpation and unwise legislation. The men in power have neither established a successful system of reconstruction nor done anything to lighten the burdens which oppress the people of the north." He is now travelling through our various States for the purpose of arraigning unjustly and untruly, as I am compelled to say, that noble party of whose membership I with zeal am justly proud.

What does he call a record of usurpations and unwise legislation. Let me put in review before you, for there is nothing more triumphant, there is nothing more soul-stirring, there is nothing more inspiring to every lover of his country than the record we have written on the pages of our country's history. Look back at the very birth of the Republican party when it sprung into existence.

What was its first usurpation? It was when border ruffians sought to invade the plains of Kansas and sought to punish devotion to liberty there by outrage, by murder, by midnight raids, by stealing ballot boxes, and stuffing them to make them speak untruly the voice of the people in the struggle between liberty and slavery.

Then this young Republican party devoted itself to that principle of liberty and justice which has illuminated its banner ever since. It dared to throw down the gauntlet of defiance at the feet of the administration then in power, at its devotees, at its supporters, at its apologists, and dared to make the cause of Kansas our own and yours.

Mr. Colfax continued at length, and was frequently applauded.

Presbyterian Synod.

LANCASTER, Oct. 23.—The Synod of Philadelphia met in this city on the evening of October 22d, in the First Presbyterian Church, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. C. O. McLean, the retiring Moderator. Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Philadelphia, was elected Moderator for the coming year. Adjourned to meet on Friday morning.

To-day the usual routine of business occupied the morning. In the afternoon Rev. Paul Combs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the Synod on behalf of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. The attendance is very large, and a most Christian spirit seems to pervade the body.

The canon of the federate councils was finally adopted by a large majority. The report of the special committee on the provincial system was tabled. The canon to regulate the consecration of churches was reported and tabled. The amendment to canon eleven was adopted, that no person shall be allowed an office in any church without sufficient evidence of his being a minister subject to the jurisdiction of the Church, or some church in communion therewith, provided nothing herein shall be construed to forbid communicants to act as lay readers. Adjourned.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The steamboat General Quitman, from Vicksburg for New Orleans, snagged and sunk yesterday, twenty miles above Bayou Sara. All on board were saved. The cargo, consisting of 1700 bales of cotton and 4500 sacks of cotton seed, is a total loss.

Last night a number of disguised persons entered Jefferson parish jail, at Carrollton, and shot two negroes, one of whom had been convicted of rape. One was killed, and the other shot in the head, and will probably die.

This morning a fire broke out in Gretna. During its progress a number of negroes were said to have been discovered stealing goods. A fight occurred, in which two negroes were killed. Negroes and whites gathered from all quarters armed, and the fight promised to become general. A company of infantry and a body of police from New Orleans, however, prevented any further outbreak. The negroes finally took to the woods, and very few are to be seen in the neighborhood. Nine or ten houses, all frame, were destroyed. The officers report all quiet there this evening.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The schooner Variel from Boston for Baltimore, put in in distress. She encountered a gale on the 17th, off Nantucket Shoals; lost her mainsail and main boom, and split her sails. A seaman, named John Mullen, from Philadelphia, was washed overboard.

In the Roads, schooners Willie, for Cardenas, and a large fleet of coasters.

Abel Williams and Henry Young, colored, under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Wooten, two years since, in Warwick county, were to be hung to-day, but were respited by the Governor until the 27th of November.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The Democratic State Executive Committee of South Carolina has issued an address to the citizens, strongly reprobating the recent acts of violence, and invoking the earnest efforts of the people, whether white or black, or of whatever party, to check incendiary language; to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to preserve the peace.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEATH OF CASPER SOUDER, JR.—A special meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, to take action on the death of Casper Souder, Jr., late of the *Evening Bulletin*, was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members.

William V. McKean, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Souder in appropriate remarks, and was followed by Thompson Westcott, Esq., who very feelingly referred to the deceased, narrating his many good qualities as a man and a journalist.

The speaker moved that a committee of one from each newspaper be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the death of the deceased.

The chair named the committee as follows:—John D. Watson, William W. Harding, Charles G. Leland, Charles E. Warburton, C. H. Clark, William V. McKean, Thompson Westcott, S. N. Winslow, E. W. C. Greene, William Messer, H. Deck, Charles McClintock, A. J. McCleary, W. W. Fulton, Thomas Fernon, J. R. Dunglison, and Dr. Moraitz.

The committee retired, and subsequently reported the following resolutions:—

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The members of the newspaper profession, assembled at the rooms of the Philadelphia Press Club, on the 23d of October, 1868, desire to embody in a permanent shape this testimony of respect for the memory of their late associate, Casper Souder, Jr., one of the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*. Mr. Souder was associated with his fellow-laborers in the field of journalism for nearly eighteen years, occupying in his earlier life the position of a reporter, and later that of an editor. In whatever situation it was his duty to act, he was distinguished by faithful and competent performance of the trusts which were in his charge. As a reporter, he was active, untiring, and zealous. He was careful and conscientious in relating facts, sacrificing personal preferences, or prejudices, if he might have had them, to truth and impartiality. Steady, industrious, accurate, and reliable, he held out, at all times, an example which junior members of the profession might study and imitate. As an editor he was clear, forcible, and happy, attentive to his business, capable and earnest. His style was logical and nervous; his facts clearly presented; his deductions natural and, reasoning from his premises, convincing. As a man Casper Souder, Jr., possessed traits of character which won for him the affection and esteem of all who knew him. He was a devoted disciple of truth and honor, his aspirations were noble and generous, and his heart was one which held a warm sympathy for the suffering and oppressed. Kindness towards the miserable guided his actions, and if he cherished indignant feeling against any, it was against those who used the power of office, superiority of social position, or the audacity of their strength, to tyrannize over the weak or to outrage the dictates of humanity. To these qualities Mr. Souder added a high spirit of personal independence, which impelled him to rely upon the dictates of his own conscience, and to fashion his course according to what he believed to be right, without reference to the criticisms of others. His personal disposition was cheerful, kind, and social. His temperament was lively, and his words those of friendship and good nature. His qualities were such as to attract toward him the good-will and admiration of his associates, and the esteem in which he was held was worthily won. Having these attributes in business life, our lamented friend gave full play to the kind and generous instincts of his nature at home. As a husband and a father he was in all things just to his own duties, kind, tender, loving, and true. To the surviving members of his family, his former associates assembled at this meeting tender the expressions of their regret at the great loss which they have sustained. To the profession we can only say that no one of us who has been called away has left a better record behind him than Casper Souder, Jr.

Further remarks were made by John D. Watson, Esq., A. W. Blackburn, Esq., Dennis F. Murphy, Esq., and Frank Wells, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Runkle, it was resolved that the report of the committee be entered on the minutes, and that the Club attend the funeral in a body.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Sheriff and His Deputies.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868.—To James Lynd, Esq., City Solicitor. Dear Sir: I propose to apply for a quo warranto to test the right of the Sheriff to appoint deputies with general police powers, or in any way to interfere with the Mayor of the city and his police by deputies appointed for police purposes at the election approaching in November. Before I shall so proceed, let me request you, as the City Solicitor, to learn from the Sheriff what it is he intends to do.

I am, truly, your friend, with respect,
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868.—To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff County of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: Please inform me if you propose at the approaching November election to appoint deputies, either with general police powers or with powers merely to attend at the various places of election and clear the windows or the avenues to the windows thereat, in case the same shall be obstructed so as to prevent voters from approaching the same.

The object of this inquiry is to prepare for such legal proceedings as will subject your power and duty in the premises to judicial investigation and settlement. You will doubtless concur with me in the sentiment that alike your own interest and dignity and those of the municipality—the city of Philadelphia—demand this action. Requesting an early reply, I remain yours ever respectfully,
JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868. To James Lynd, Esq., City Solicitor.—Dear Sir: I have just received your note of the 19th instant, in relation to the appointment of special deputies at the November election. In reply, I beg leave to state that it is not my intention to make any such appointments, unless some emergency shall arise between this and the day of election requiring some steps to be taken on my part for the preservation of the public peace. Before making any such appointments I will confer with the Mayor of the city on the subject, in due time, for the purpose of acting in concert with him.

Yours, respectfully,
PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.—Another of the Sheriff's deputies has got himself into trouble. Yesterday he was before Alderman Beitler, and gave the name of William H. Keegan. He was charged, on the oath of James Grogan, with assault and battery. It seems that on election day a disturbance occurred at the polls of the Seventh precinct, Third ward, which was quelled by Grogan, who alleges that Keegan, with some others, then assaulted him. He ran, but was overtaken and beaten with a blackjack over the right arm, which was broken by the blows. The Alderman bound Keegan over for trial.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 21 | MOON SETS.....morn
SUN SETS.....5 07 | HIGH WATER.....9 44

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Daring, Libby, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Rose, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig N. Stowers, French, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, Borda Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. Grifling, Grifling, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Scull, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. A. Jones, Jones, Washington, do.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers Hoffman, Charleston, do.
Schr Jessie Hart, Pearson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Str Coalmont, Pratt, Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Wahldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque (not schooner) Adelaide Norris, cleared on Thursday for Key West.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Rose, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, from Salem.
Schr Southerner, Campbell, 5 days from Onancoke, Va., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. Grifling, Grifling, from Haddam, with stone.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr W. Allen, Grant, from Boston.
Schr Telegraph, Roark, from Rappahannock.
Steamer S. P. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, Means, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Oct. 24.—The barque St. Jago, Capt. Lond, from Portland for Phil

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

The Legal Condition of the Republican Party.

THE correspondence published this morning between Attorney-General Brewster, City Solicitor Lynd, and Sheriff Lyle will attract general attention, and the steps which are about being taken to check the Sheriff in his illegal action will merit the hearty commendation of the public. The experience of the past few weeks has enabled the people to judge of what means talk and what means work, so far as the leaders of our party are concerned; and when it is remembered that the *only* practical step towards saving the Republican party from fraud was made by the Attorney-General and his associates, they will be glad to see that Mr. Brewster is moving in the matter. The public have confidence that when he is in charge neither stupidity nor corruption will enter the case. It is, therefore, with great gratification that it is seen that he is watching the Sheriff, and preparing to hold him to a strict responsibility for all his actions. The tone adopted by Mr. Lyle is about fifty degrees lower than that which he assumed two weeks ago. He sees that he is in great danger; that his sureties are liable and likely to suffer; and that it is a decidedly unpleasant thing to be brought before the Supreme Court on a *quo warranto*, a writ exceedingly summary in its nature, and which, when moved for by the Attorney-General, means a summary settlement of his alleged rights. The city need, therefore, fear nothing further from Mr. Lyle; and the only question is in regard to the propriety of prosecuting that person for past offenses.

The question of the legality of the naturalisation papers issued by the Supreme Court is one which should be settled, and we are happy to know that the Attorney-General will proceed to Pittsburg during the ensuing week and in person give his attention to this question. In comparison with the settlement of that question the contest of individuals sinks into utter insignificance, as the one affects only the pockets of a few—the other the safety of an entire State.

For the first time in the history of Philadelphia has a systematized effort been made at the last election to govern our city by the importation of ruffians from New York and Baltimore, and the regular adoption of a plan of "repeating" at different polls. This is, we say, the first time that such a thing has been attempted on a scale to be worthy of attention. The issue is now presented for the people of Philadelphia to settle whether they shall always in the future submit to importation, and see our city franchise turned into a farce, or whether, by a series of vigorous prosecutions both of the rascals at home and by requisitions from the Governor for the rascals from abroad, strike terror among them and deter a repetition. If half a dozen men from Baltimore and a like number from New York were had on requisition and prosecuted with spirit and ability, the effect on this city would last for the next ten years. If a hundred of the "repeaters" of our own city were thus treated, it would for a lifetime deter them in the future. Shall this be done? Will it be done? If the funds which our citizens are being asked to give liberally are placed in the hands of a certain "ring," we say without hesitation that not a man of these ruffians *will ever be convicted*. It must be given into the hands of men who are above reproach, and who are not the intimates of the Fourth ward gang. It must be remembered that, after November 1, Furman Sheppard, Esq., a Democrat, will be District Attorney; and if we would have any of the roughs prosecuted some one must act whose power is superior to that officer's. It is well to remember, also, that the Attorney-General is the ranking District Attorney of the State, and can enter the Quarter Sessions and pass bills directly over the head of the District Attorney of the county; so that the Republican party has still within its control an office which will prevent an unlawful influence being used by the District Attorney, even if he was so inclined; but from what we know of Mr. Sheppard we do not think he is. Let us then have the frauds prosecuted with vigor, and let us by an example deter wrong-doers in the future and save our city from a fate which it is fearful to contemplate.

The Wily Johnson.

THE PRESIDENT is "sly, devilish sly," as Joey Bagstock says. His whole course proves how deep he is. What penetration! What a head! His little proclamation to Horatio Seymour, published this morning, shows the cunning of the man. He has had the *Intelligencer* denouncing Seymour as long as he thought it possible to drive him out of the field. As soon as he finds he cannot succeed, he issues his "bull" canonizing Horatio; so that *all* his influence and all the weight of his great opinions are to-day for Seymour. Poor Horatio! What grievous sin has he committed that requires him to bear Johnson along with him in the campaign?

But while the depth of this model Richelieu is thus shown, he shows a treachery without precedent. What does he congratulate Seymour on doing and urge him to go on with? Hear what he says:—

"I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so. The present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or armed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary usurpation, together with their wasteful, profligate, and corrupt uses of the people's resources, will be signally exposed and rebuked."

What is this he wants Seymour to do? *To swing around the circle like he did two years ago.* This is the animus of the letter. This is the thorn in his side, the poison in the draught. He remembers how he was received, and now seeks to sacrifice Seymour in the most effectual way. After this we cannot but believe that the *Intelligencer* spoke the truth, and that Johnson is the bitterest enemy at heart that the Democratic nominee has.

The Democratic Hell-Broth.

MR. W. CROFFUT contributes to *Harper's Weekly* the following parody of Shakespeare, illustrated by the figures of Seymour, Hampton, and Blair, gathered about a caldron labelled "C. S. A." and "K. K. K.":—

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble,
Round about the hell-broth go,
In the motley fragments throw

"Hand of Treason, reeking red
Poison-fang of Copperhead,
Tongue and lip of perjured Lee,
Bitter tear of refugee,
Curse of planter, prayer of slave,
Blossom from a martyr's grave,
Rod of 'Moses,' which he lost
When he pardoned Pharaon's host,
Skull of prisoner at Fort Pillow,
Blood of freedmen at Camilla,
Hampton's torch, Fred. Douglass' fetter,
Booth's revolver, Blair's letter,
Toombs' whip and Forrest's sneer,
And a sigh from Dostie's bier,
Seasoned with guerrilla's oath.

"Seymour stirs the horrid broth—
Bound about his head a rag
From the Alabama's flag;
Cloak of canvas that the gale
Wrested from the pirate's sail;
Wand of witchery that bore
Treason's flag in '64.
With a weird and hissing sound
Rocks the caldron round and round,
And he cries, "'Tis very good!
Lo! the cup of Brotherhood!'"

Post Prandial Diplomacy.

MINISTER Reverdy Johnson has been in England scarcely three months, and during that time he has eaten more public dinners than his predecessor did during the six or seven years in which he represented the United States at the English Court, and he has made more public speeches than all the American Ministers together from the time of John Jay. Mr. Adams, it is true, was under a cloud; it was his duty to uphold the credit and honor of his country during the darkest hour of her peril; to oppose, in season and out of season, the sullen anti-Americanism of the British Government, that was only prevented from breaking out into open hostility by allowing the "I dare not wait upon I would," and to demand reparation for outrages perpetrated upon American commerce by British-built, British-armed, and British-manned cruisers, with the connivance and hearty good-will of the British Government and the British ruling classes. Mr. Reverdy Johnson appears in England under more favorable auspices; the American Republic has come out of the satanic contest of the Rebellion triumphant in spite of British prophecies of defeat and extinguishment, and it now claims the fear as well as the respect of English ill-wishers. Mr. Johnson finds the English Government and people disposed to make terms of amity, but with as little sacrifice on their part as possible of the traditional British policy of "keep all you have and get all you can." Mr. Johnson apparently has more to fear from British "soft soap" than he has from British churlishness and hostility. The line of policy pursued in his case has apparently been as successful as his entertainers could desire, and innumerable good dinners have put him in a complaisant and happy frame of mind, that predisposes him to grant everything and ask nothing.

Mr. Johnson, at his speech in Liverpool on Thursday, proceeded to "lay bare his whole heart," which reminds us of a would-be diplomatist who not long ago "took his heart in his hand." Let us hope that the one will be more successful than the other. Mr. Johnson, having laid bare his heart, informed his hearers that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed; that two great points of dispute had already been settled upon terms honorable to both countries; that the third would soon be settled, and that thus would be annihilated all peril of a rupture of friendly relations. The two points which have already been arranged are, we suppose, the question of expatriation, what is commonly known as the "breeches question," by which the American Ministers in future will be able to appear at Court in the guise of Christians, without being obliged to exhibit their attenuated calves to the ridicule of an assembled multitude, and the third question yet to be arranged is that of the Alabama claims. It would be eminently satisfactory to know that this vexatious matter was about to be definitely adjudicated to the satisfaction of all parties; but we have more than a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Johnson's diplomacy will not be received with favor in Congress or among the American people. We all know what trouble Mr. Adams had to get the British Government to consider these claims at all, and the facility with which Mr. Johnson has fixed matters up is certainly creditable to him, if all is as we would have it; but, under the circumstances, it is open to a suspicion that he has laid bare his breast under the influence of good cheer to an extent that will induce him to grant more than we will be willing to give. We demand full and sufficient payment for the damage done to American commerce by the Alabama, and we should not consent to anything short of this. If Mr. Johnson cannot obtain an acknowledgment from the British Government of its responsibility for these claims, and of its willingness to pay the money due on them, he had better close up his breast again, come home, and allow some one of a more determined spirit to take his place.

As a usual thing, post-prandial declarations are not of much value, and post-prandial diplomacy is not apt to give the greatest amount of satisfaction to those who are not under the benign influences of turtle and claret. Now Mr. Johnson's diplomacy seems to have been mostly of the post-prandial kind, and on that account we hesitate to accept it as conclusive. We heartily second his wishes for a perpetual peace between the United States and England, but we do not believe in the "peace at any price" doctrine; and while we accept the issue of a war as a misfortune, we do not consider it as the greatest misfortune that could befall us, and this fact we think it well that the British people and Government should be well assured of. *In vino est veritas* as a general rule is open to exceptions, and the following declaration of Lord Stanley, at the Liverpool banquet, on Thursday, shows him to be a diplomatist even after dinner:—

"It is a settled principle in England to respect scrupulously the rights of every nation, the weakest as well as the strongest, as scrupulously as we maintain our own, to study and preserve, in the first instance, the peace of England; next to that, as far as lies in our power, the peace of Europe and the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive object, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with these neighboring nations, who are at once our neighbors and our customers; in points of honor, not too hastily or impetuously resent any real or imagined wrong, but rather to willingly submit to the disassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal."

History will scarcely sustain Lord Stanley in the above statements, but they are valuable as indications that the distinguished head of the Foreign Office has not opened his heart to the same extent as Mr. Johnson, but that he still keeps an eye open for the main chance, even after dinner.

TO-NIGHT.—Let every Republican, young or old, be present to-night at Concert Hall. The meeting this evening means work, and it is not an idle display of buncombe. It is time that there should be infused into the feeble management of the Republican party some blood, for the system is about exhausted. The people demand honesty and vigor, and will have it. When we say that the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster will make *the* speech of the campaign, we say no more than all the people know who have heard that gentleman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets.—The Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Interesting services in behalf of the Sabbath School and young people will be held at 7½ P. M. J. F. K. STITES, Professor in HOPKINS, and the Pastor will take part in the exercises. Strangers always welcome.

SABBATH EVENING DISCOURSES.—A series of Sabbath Evening discourses on "Solomon's Fools" will be delivered in NEW ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Sts., by the pastor, Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM. The first of the series To-morrow Evening. Subject—"The Despiser of Parental Instruction".

ST. PHILIP'S CHAPEL, NINTH Street, below Buttonwood.—The Anniversary Exercises of the Sunday School will be held on the afternoon of the 25th inst., to commence at half-past 2 o'clock. The Rev. Gerend PERCY BROWN, the pastor of ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, will deliver an address on this occasion. The public are invited.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at UNION M. E. CHURCH To-morrow. Preaching by Bishop SIMPSON at 10½ A. M. Lovefeast at 3 and Experience Meeting at 7½ P. M.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The first of a series of Sermons before this Association will be delivered To-morrow Evening in the Church, CHESNUT street, west of Eighteenth, by Rev Dr. PEPPER, of the Crozer Theological seminary.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHESNUT street.—Rev. C. A. PEETZ will preach To-morrow Morning and Administer the ordinance of Baptism. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock. Prof. PEPPER will preach in the evening.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. STRYKER will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HESKICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLETS, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M., Sunday School, 2½.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. W. LATTA will preach at 10½ A. M. on next Sabbath 25th instant, and Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D. at 3½ P. M.

REV. B. W. HUMPHRISS WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. JOHN K. ALLEN will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½, evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their Office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1868:—

First and Second Wards—Wednesday, October 28, 1868.
Third and Fourth Wards—Thursday, October 29, 1868.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—Friday, October 30, 1868.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—Saturday, October 31, 1868.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—Wednesday, November 4, 1868.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Thursday, November 5, 1868.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Friday, November 6, 1868.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—Saturday, November 7, 1868.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Monday, November 9, 1868.
Nineteenth Ward—Tuesday, November 10, 1868.
Twentieth Ward—Wednesday, November 11, 1868.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thursday, November 12, 1868.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Friday, November 13, 1868.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—Saturday, November 14, 1868.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—Monday, November 16, 1868.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
10 22 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 5000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12t* THOMAS P. HARRIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A STAR AMONG THE METEORS.—Trashy scents are flashed upon the public, only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness; means it is, the star perfume of the Western world, PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO" has rescued the zenith of public favor, and remains there with no rival near the throne. Sold by all druggists. 1t

THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 29, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock. A number of beautiful pieces will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children, under direction of Prof. W. G. Fischer. Standing Tickets and Tickets for Amphitheatre, 50 cents each, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH St. [10 21 5t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty or more Coupons due on the 1st proximo can now present them at this Office for examination, and count checks will be ready on the 1st. If correct.

(Signed) C. McKIBBIN,
10 22 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, lichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, horrid-looking disorders. Rapidly a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S DETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you can rich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

AND ALL

YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA,

Favorable to the election of

GRANT AND COLFAX,

Are invited to assemble in Convention

AT CONCERT HALL,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The public is invited to attend.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER

Will address the meeting. 10 23 2t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA."

In accordance with a resolution passed this day, the DIVISION ORGANIZATIONS throughout the CITY are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective ELECTION DIVISIONS, at the regular places of holding the elections (or at such places as may be designated by the Ward Executive Committee), on MONDAY EVENING, October 26th 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING AND CANVASSING THEIR DIVISIONS. It has been ascertained that over 25000 REPUBLICANS FAILED TO VOTE AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION. A large majority of these CARELESS REPUBLICANS can be induced to come to the polls and vote for GRANT AND COLFAX, if the division organizations attend promptly to this duty.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretaries.
10 23 3t

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA Oct. 23 1868.

I. A stand of National and State Colors will be presented by this Committee to the BOYS IN BLUE of the county polling on the 3d day of November next the greatest pro rata increase of Republican votes over the vote of the 13th of October instant.

II. A stand of National and State Colors will be presented by this Committee to the BOYS IN BLUE of the Township polling on the 3d of November next the greatest pro rata increase of Republican votes over the vote of the 13th of October instant.

What county will win both?

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 1t

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, FOURTEENTH WARD, will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th instant at the Hall, corner of THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

Addresses by Hon. James H. Campbell, Hon. Henry D. Moore, and Colonel William B. Mann.

JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE D. LOUDEN, THOS. R. BIGELOW, Secretaries.
10 22 3t

COACH!

The weather is fine, and the street is gay,
Let us go take a ride to-day.

The Nicholson pavement is smooth and nice,
As quiet as snow, and as solid as ice.

It isn't time to go in a sleigh,
For this is a bright October day.

Yet the cold is sharp! So let's provide
Against the chill of the autumn ride.

But see our coachman's new overcoat,
Coolly buttoned up to his throat!

With liberal measure of circular cape,
Ample in size, and of tasteful shape.

Strong and warm, and stout and thick,
To keep the coachman from getting sick.

Also, the man who drives a hack,
Needs a stout overcoat on his back?

And he feels so sure, in that coat of his,
That he never will suffer from *rheumatism!*

Coats for drivers and coachmen all,
Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

HOLD YOUR HORSES!! But don't freeze to death as you hold them!

Let all the drivers in town drive round to the door of our Mammoth Store, walk in, and buy

A COMFORTABLE OVERCOAT!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuthsim No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of Real Estate, consisting of Thirty and One-half Acres of Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. The following streets, when opened, will pass through it, viz., Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, Moore, Mifflin, and McKean streets, on which streets there will be a frontage of about ten thousand feet. The above property will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by M. Thomas & Sons, on TUESDAY October 27, 1868.

N. B.—Plans and full particulars may be had of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 21 5t

TO RENT.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY COTTAGE, No. 2361 GREEN Street, with all the modern conveniences. In good order. 1t*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

THE OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

RICHARD VAUX, PRESIDENT.
PETER A. KEYSER, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, TREASURER.
H. H. WAINWRIGHT, SECRETARY.

MANAGERS,
EVAN RANDOLPH,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
RICHARD C. RIDGWAY,
RICHARD J. DOBBINS,
PETER A. KEYSER,
CHARLES H. MUIRHEID,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.

THE "OLD OAKS" CEMETERY

Is situated on the Township Line road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty-nine Acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker, Esq.

The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now growing on the property, and which lend to it a charm and appearance of permanency peculiarly in harmony with the purposes to which the ground is dedicated.

No better selection of a location for a Cemetery could have been made. All the advantages possessed by each of the other Cemeteries are combined in this. It is central in situation, and easily accessible by good roads from all directions; it is perfectly convenient to and is but a short distance from Germantown, Manayunk, Nicetown, Frankford, and Bridesburg, and can be reached from all parts of the City of Philadelphia by means of Broad street, which is now the most attractive and commanding in appearance of any avenue not only in this city, but in the whole country, and which is free from those interruptions and delays which render private travel on most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous.

It extends for long distances on both Nicetown lane and the Township Line road, and will have three main and ornamental gateways, so as to afford facilities for ingress and egress from all directions, and the drives through the place, and all the approaches to it are so arranged that its embellishments and superior advantages cannot fail to be at once seen and appreciated by the visitor.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make "Old Oaks" the most beautiful Cemetery in America, and the artificial decorations, the lakes, drives, walks, and horticultural ornamentation will give it an appearance unsurpassed by any other ever brought to public notice, and will tend to allay the feeling of gloom often caused by the sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Cemeteries generally.

The Buildings on the property are well known as the most costly and handsome ever erected by private capital. The Mansion will be used in part as a Chapel, and the surroundings beautified in keeping with the character of the place; in a word, the Proprietors wish to do away with the feeling of repulsiveness so often associated with Graveyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out every inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed to visit the grounds which contain relics so precious to them.

The "Old Oaks" will be made an object of interest to strangers, as well as residents of Philadelphia, and while the solemnity of the scene will not be violated, yet the impression will be conveyed that death is a mere separation, and that those who have fought "life's battle" are only resting from their labors, and are always kept alive in the memory of their survivors.

The grounds will be open to Visitors at all hours during the day. The office of the Company is at

No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
ROOM No. 1,

Where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given. 10 24 6t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS,
SATINS, and
RIBBONS,
TO MATCH. FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS,	VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,	SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS,	SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS,	CRAPES,
LACES,	HATS,
FLOWERS,	BONNETS,
FEATHERS,	FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
LEMUEL BANGS, President
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

The increasing demand for Elegant and Artistic Silver Wares has decided us to open our New Establishment with a larger and superior stock to any hitherto shown in Philadelphia, and with that view have taken the SPECIAL AGENCY for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares of the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Silver Wares of this justly celebrated Company are now universally acknowledged to be superior in quality, good taste, and finish to any Silver Goods produced in this country.

Every desirable Silver Article manufactured by the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be found in our cases, and a succession of future novelties has been arranged for as fast as they can be made from time to time.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
Special Agency for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares
OF
THE CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Ilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 3wsip

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12t4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

Just in store, a new and very choice invoice of genuine imported
CABANAS,
PARTAGAS,
CAROLINAS,
FIGARO,
And other Brands, at prices reduced lower than for years past.

ALSO, S. O. FUGUET & SON'S
MARIANA RITA,
Fully equal to any and all imported Cigars, at prices thirty per cent. lower than the imported.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 29 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

The Rosenberg Naturalization Frauds—Tammany Terrorism at City Park—An International Robbery—Where is one Richard Gardiner?—The Wormald and O'Baldwin Fight—The Water Street Revivals—A Maniac at Police Headquarters—"Genevieve de Brabant"—The New York Theatre again under a Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

The examination of

BENJAMIN S. ROSENBERG

on two complaints of selling fraudulent naturalization papers, was to have been begun on Thursday last, but was postponed until ten o'clock this morning.

The apartment of United States Commissioner Osborn, before whom he was carried, was flooded with the amazed Democracy.

Meanwhile, the Tammany Hall Sachems have not relaxed their efforts to thwart the Registrars in their duty, and to inundate the city with fraudulent naturalization papers.

As many as thirty thousand blank mandamuses have been issued by Bismark Sweeney and Abraham R. Lawrence, the "Ring" lawyer.

The State Central Committee has issued a circular offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of every man guilty of naturalization forgery.

The Republican Naturalization Committee has had at work amateur detectives, who have been making notes of the process of naturalization in our courts, and have discovered strange doings there.

According to their observations unnumbered shoals of fraudulently naturalized foreigners have already been metamorphosed into voters

In some instances the Tammany myrmidons have waylaid the passers-by at the City Hall, lugged in men and boys to the old Sheriff's office, and insisted on their names and addresses.

Papers were then filled up with their names as applicants, and those that refused their signatures were bulied and intimmidated, and in one or two instances suffered personal violence and confinement.

Be we men and suffer such dishonor?

That is the burden, now that Rosenberg, the head and front of the Tammany frauds, has been arrested and is awaiting trial.

A queer case of

INTERNATIONAL ROBBERY

has just been unearthed.

Some months ago Edward Masters, a merchant in Birmingham, England, consigned to his brother Walter, of Liverpool, £600 worth of goods.

Being too ill to accompany the goods and see them properly bestowed, he gave a note of delivery to one Richard Gardiner, a brother-in-law, who, receiving them in Liverpool, conceived the unique plan of consigning them to himself in this city.

Edward Masters, recovering, and seeing how things were, cablegraphed to Superintendent Kennedy here, and soon after arrived himself.

Up to the present time, his care and his cablegram appear to have been used in vain.

The Custom-house officials refuse to give up the £600 worth of goods, and the detectives, who hold a warrant for the arrest of the enterprising Gardiner, are unable to find that personage in this city.

Perhaps he is in yours.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,

on Thursday night, went all through the cold mist and rain, and fresh from a fine dinner, to address the United States Democratic Legion, and prove to them the absurdity of the Republican position. Richard had best stick to lecturing on "Oliver Goldsmith" and kindred topics.

The backers of

O'BALDWIN AND WORMALD

are trying hard to throw the authorities off the track, under the pretence that the prize fight so long contemplated between these renowned pugilists is to come off shortly at a certain public house up-town.

My private opinion is, that the affair is over by this time; but since my resources of sporting information are not unlimited, I content myself with saying that, if it is not over now it will be by Monday next.

Ever since John Allen came so near being sent up, the

WATER STREET REVIVALS

have gone down. The Superintendent of City Missions, Rev. Mr. Mingins, and his agents have visited upwards of 2000 families in that locality, and the result of such investigation is that scarcely a score of people were found who had attended these revivals, so called. The righteous, and not the sinners, were the real attendants. In this vast hive stands no gentle Nazarene to weep over the doom of Jerusalem; no Magdalens repent and bring boxes of ointment and wash their Saviour's feet. Wicked men are worked up into magazine articles, and saints in silk squeeze away their sisters in sin.

A sufferer from

ABNORMAL MORALITY

was yesterday locked up at police headquarters to await the arrival of his friends.

He commenced making acquaintances there by saying that he was the original inventor of the celebrated Sardine Punch, and that when he came from in France every man was required to blow his nose three times a day, and take the blue settlements out of the bed.

He had several crimson diamonds at home as large as City Hall, and a horse that ran four hundred thousand miles a minute.

Upon being placed in confinement he continued his jabberings, but finally settled down into the quieter phases of insanity. His name is McGrath.

"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT"

was produced at the French Theatre for the second time last night.

The most extraordinary thing in connection with its first representation is the shameful manner in which it was snubbed in the next morning's *Tribune*.

The first sentence of the snubbing reads thus: 'Mr. Grau has distinguished himself by producing at the French Theatre the most revolting mass of filth that was ever shown on the boards of a reputable place of amusement in this city."

So far as I have been able to perceive, *Genevieve* is morally neither worse nor better than other Offenbachian operas.

Without succeeding in giving you a fair idea of it, I might use up a whole column in detailing the plot, if that can be called one which is so strung with the most startling absurdities and whimsically impossible episodes.

The singing is an immense success. Rose Bell, as the "Page," and Gabel were compelled to thrice repeat one or two of their songs, and though the entertainment lasted nearly five hours, which is two hours too much, the interest only ceased with the opera.

The

NEW YORK THEATRE

is again under a cloud, and I am afraid the cloud has no silver lining. It has been closed for the last night or two, without any satisfactory cause of the collapse having floated to the ears of

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlon Troupe will make their last appearance this evening.

On Monday the Worrell Sisters and their New York Theatre Company will appear in an English version of *The Grand Duchess*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Damon" in Baum's drama of *Damon and Pythias*, and as "Adam Trueman" in Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of *Fashion*.

On Monday a new sensational drama, entitled *F; or, Branded*, in which Mr. Davenport will sustain four characters, will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire fly."

AT THE AMERICAN the fine ballet of *The Grand Duchess* will be given this evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's second orchestral matinee at the Musical Fund Hall will be given to-day.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, Ready-made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, a choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IT MUST be apparent to every thinking person that no house can offer advantages to its customers without *possessing* advantages of a marked character over its competitors in trade. No firm can buy to the best advantage that buys its goods on credit; neither can a house that uses but small quantities of goods compete with a house that sells largely and consequently buys in large lots. Any house, in order to be able to offer merchandise at the best prices of the day, must buy at the fountain-head of manufacturers and importers, and pay no intermediate profit, otherwise (as is generally the case), the manufacturer, agent, jobber, and retailer all get their profits before the goods reach the hands of the consumer.

We call attention to the following facts:—

We buy our goods in quantities from first hands.

We buy them exclusively for cash.

We make it our constant study to know the markets of the country, and what each market has to offer thereby securing to our customers the choicest and newest styles of the day.

We desire our citizens to examine the merits of our various departments. We aim to keep each department complete, and offer Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Muslins, etc. etc., at prices that must command attention.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, Eighth and Market streets.

HOW TOIL IS MADE PLEASURE.—The ravages that the labor of hand sewing has made upon the constitutions of females, and through them upon the human race, is incalculable; and we therefore date from the introduction of the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machines a new and happy era in the history of the world. We designate the *Grover & Baker* instruments (sold at No. 730 Chesnut street), for the simple reason that they are unquestionably the *best*, and every lady who knows anything about the relative merits of Sewing Machines is fully aware of this fact. An inspection of ten minutes, while these machines are working their magic in the way of embroidery and the finest grades of fancy sewing, will suffice to make any lady fall in love with the Grover & Baker instruments, to say nothing about the marvellous ease with which they are operated, their great simplicity, and the readiness with which they perform every description of sewing required in a family.

FOR pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid reburned Schuylkill go to

WILLIAM W. ALTER'S, Depot, No. 937 N. Ninth street, or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LEADERS OF THE FASHION—

All the novelties of the season, including the NEW COLOR for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, to be found only at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, Continental Hotel Building.

FALL OVERCOATS—

Melton, Scotch, and Silk-mixed Fall Overcoats.

Irish Frieze and French Cassimere Fall Overcoats.

Tricot, Cloth, and Doeskin of every variety of style and color worn.

A splendid Fall Overcoat for $22, warranted to fit, at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—

In style and workmanship the same as Customer Work, at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

IF this should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday Morning, October 26, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 505 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST—
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT

BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid stock of the *very newest* things on our counter and though our sales are so large we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our Salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—

Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Blouses.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HAWORTH—HUNTER.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. E. H. Beadle, D. D., FRANK H. HAWORTH to MARY, daughter of William A. Hunter, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

PERRY—FLEESON.—On September 10, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, GEORGE W. PERRY to SARAH E. FLEESON.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Lake Como, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1635 Locust street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LOWERY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Proctor, at Lewisburg, Pa., on the evening of the 23d instant, Mrs. SALLY LOWERY, widow of the late Justus Lowery, formerly of Milford, Del.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. S. Petit, No. 324 Federal street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MCBRIDE.—On the 23d instant, MARY, wife of P. McBride, in the 44d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1117 Walnut street, on Monday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WOMELSDORF.—On the 22d instant, HENRY WOMELSDORF, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Black Hawk Tribe, No. 26, I. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Dayton street, above Otter, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

"Twisted Loop-stitch" Willcox & Gibbs' NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. BAILEY & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Cor. CHESNUT and TWELFTH,

tuths§ PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4 8w PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

2 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS,	$2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3·00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3·50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4·00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4·50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5·00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6·50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	7 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	8 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	10·00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	12·00.

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country.

Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1mwp E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 North NINTH Street.

Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
Mari Poplins, Gay Plaid Poplins.
Cashmeres, De'aines, Reps, etc. etc.
100 pieces fast color Calicoes, 18¾.
Manchester Ginghams, 12½.

MERINO GOODS.

Large assortment, ordered early in the season, direct from the manufacturers.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1 75, $1·87½, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2 37½, $2·50.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts, 75c., $1, $1·12½, $1 25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1 75, $1·87½, $2.
Gents' Merino Drawers all prices.
Misses' Merino Vests, 37½, 50, and 62½.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

DOMESTICS.

5 cases very heavy Canton Flannels, 25c.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, etc.
5 bales all-wool Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 12½, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50.
All-wool Shaker Flannel, 50c. bargain.
Plain and twilled Red and Grey Flannels.
1 bale Grey twilled Flannel, 25c.
All the leading makes of Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, etc.
Unbleached do., 10, 12½, 14, 15 16, 17, etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

BLANKETS.

Large assortment All-wool Blankets.
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Best Water-proof Cloakings.
Broche Long Shawls, $12; worth $20.
All-wool Blanket Shawls
All-wool Cassimere, $1; worth $1·50.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
100 dozen Fleeced Silk Gloves, 25c.
Small Plaid Shawls, 75c.
Bargains in Linen Hdkfs. from auction.
Full line Velvet Ribbons, best brands.
Splendid assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Daisy Ruffling, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 25 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Buck Purses from auction, 10, 15, and 20c.
Gents' Suspenders, Neck Ties, etc.
Jouvin's best quality Kid Gloves, in blacks and new choice fall colors.

1t FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 223 N. NINTH ST., ABOVE RACE.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

500 dozen Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves, lined; Ladies' Cloth, Berlin and Spun Silk Gloves, do.; Gents' Berlin and Spun Silk Gloves, do.; Children's Spun Silk and Berlin Gloves, lined; Children's Blue Cloth Gloves, Scarlet Cloth Gloves; Ladies' and Children's Sultana Cloth Gloves, etc., etc. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

A large assortment Ladies' Linen Cuffs and Collars.
A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, 13 and 20c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen 19c.
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 25, 28, 31, 38, 40, 45 50c. up to $1·20.
Ladies' Tucked Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
200 dozen Birdeye Linen Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents; large size Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 35 cents; large size Damask Towels, 50, 65, and 75 cents; Linen Napkins, $1 50, $1·75, $2, $2 50, $3, up to $5 a dozen.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 19, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 42, and 50 cents per yard.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

Bargains in Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 38, 45, 50, 62½, 75c.
Shaker Flannels, all wool, yard wide.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 40, and 45c.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid shirting Flannels and Opera Flannels.
Slate Plaids and Plaid Poplins, cheap.
A cheap lot of Dress Goods, 25 cents per yard.
Black Alpacas and Poplin Alpacas.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

A large assortment of Blankets, at the very lowest market prices.

MERINO VESTS AND PANTS.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants; Boys' and Girls' Merino Vests and Pants, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality. 10 3 8w

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS. Will open to-day a few lots of Infants' Worked Waists, very good for the price.

SILK ILLUSION, FOR PUFFED SPENCER,

Unusually good, for 19 and 25 cents a yard.

SOFT BRUSSELS NET.

Will open to-day, a very large quantity, for 12½ cents a yard, not one-half price. This Net will wash well.

COTTON MECHLIN OR ILLUSION.

Single ground and sheer. Will not wash well. An excellent substitute for silk for many purposes. A good quality for 12½ cents, about one-half usual price; nearly yard wide.

REAL THREAD-LACE COLLARS.

A lot of Collars, purchased for 50 cents on the dollar, which makes them very cheap.

HAMBURG FLOUNCING.

For Pillow-case trimming, medium width, on Victoria Lawn, the choice of many patterns, for 25 cents, many of which have been 40 cents.

At WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 33 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.—Scotland, her Songs and Scenery. 14 Photographs. The Oberland and its Glaciers. 28 Photographs. Flemish Relics, Architectural and Pictorial. Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain. 26 Photographs. The Taamse; illustrated with Photographs and Woodcuts. Shakespeare's Birthplace, Home and Grave. English Lake, Mountains and Waterfalls. 13 Photographs. Lady of the Lake, with 14 Photographs of Scenery. The works of Wilkie, Mulready, and Birket Foster. Ruins of Pompeii, large Photographic views.

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CIGAR NOTICE.

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LINENS,

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Being the OLDEST Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.

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1868.

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Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

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Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

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AND

SHIPPING.

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VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.

Plain and Velour Velveteens,
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In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,

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We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

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BLACK SILK VELVETS,
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BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
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BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,

Will be sold at

A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

WARBURTON,

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JUST OPENED,

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FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,

LARGE SIZE.

A GREAT BARGAIN

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Would call particular attention to their stock of

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Black Cloaking Velvets, $9.
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Black Cloaking Velvets, $12.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $14.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $15.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $18.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $20.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $21.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $22.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $30.

Fine Silk Plushes for Suits.

Blues, Browns, Purples, Dahlia and White, from $6·50 to $20.

Silk Finish Velveteens, all colors, $1·50 to $4·50.

Trimming Velvets, all colors.

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Fine Paisley Shawls.

Fine French Broche Shawls.
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Broche Shawls in great variety, $18 to $100.
New styles Woollen Shawls.
Rich Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

A large and choice stock of

FINE FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

At less than cost of importation.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,

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A full line of STANDARD BLACK DRESS FABRICS, all much under regular prices.

BLACK VELOUR OTTOMANS,
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BLACK WOOL POPLINS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
BLACK PARISIENNES,
BLACK MOURNING SILKS.

ALSO,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
1000 SHAWLS, $1 to $20.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS,
ROYAL BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
FAMOUS CANTON FLANNELS,
FRENCH PRINTS AND DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

9 26 fstuthmrp PHILADELPHIA.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE OPEN

LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,

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HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 6p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

A SERIES OF SERIOUS PERVERSIONS OF WITTY AND HUMOROUS SAYINGS, WHICH HAVE CAUSED DEEP GRIEF TO OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

AN UGLY BARGAIN.—A cheap bull-dog.

A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

Paterfamilias (with a sigh: his family have been to Boulogne for the holidays). "It's all up!"

Bachelor Friend (who has enjoyed these little dinners). "What's the matter?"

Paterfamilias. "Telegram! She says they've arrived safe at Folkestone, and will be home about 10·30!"

POLITICAL PERSUASION AND FORCE.—It is said that intimidation is the besetting sin of the conservatives, and bribery of the liberals. Perhaps that is the case. Then the conservative wallops, so to speak, or threatens so wallop the British elector, and the liberal gives him oats, as it were, and cries gee wo!

"LIVERY OF SEIZIN'."—John Thomas' annual suit.

"FACILIS AS-CENSUS."

Brown (of the Alpine Club, on his return home from Geneva, buys an Alpenstock). "Kel nom? Well, you must know the names o' your own mountains better than I do! Put down the regular lot, you know—Mong Blong and the rest of 'em!"

HOW TO ENSURE YOUR SON'S SUCCESS IN THE RACE FOR KNOWLEDGE.—When he's going to school, give him a good "tip."

A SONG FOR A HARVEST HOME.

Dedicated, without permission, to the High Churchmen of Haydock.

How haarvest be over, 'stead o' taskun his glass,
Let every bold faarmer taake his part in a faarce;
'Stead o' gleun his lab'rers a skinfull o' beer,
Let un spend on bad acting the price o' good cheer.

See, paarson bedizzened in Papishes' clothes,
Parasaun the fids o' bold faarmers he goes;
Wi' lads in their nightgowns a-singun o' psalms,
And a-bearun o' banners and flags in their arms.

Behind un fine ladies and gemmen are seen,
Nigh smothered wi' flowers, like Jacks i' the Green;
Wi' roses and lilies an' larkspurs so blue,
Wi' dayllas and dauises an' hollyhocks too.

There be others wi' turmuts an' taturs likewise,
An' carruts an' pumpkins, amaazun in size;
And melons an' peaches, and apples an' pears,
As big as be eaten by Kings an' Lord Mares!

There be Garge an' Giles Scroggins a-blazun in red,
Wi' skull-caps o' scarlet a top of their head;
Stinkun stuff they call incense they're flingun about,
Smellun like taller candles when sadden blown out.

By way o' fine-nawly a pig's head be there,
Bedecked wi' pink riobuns, like maids at a fair;
But tho' pig's head in riobons be pretty to see,
Drest nicely for dinner 'twould better please me.

Then arter paraadun the fids as I say,
They all goes to Church for to sing an' to pray;
An' if, 'stead o' singun' the boys only hums,
'Tis because their mouths water for th' peaches and plums.

Now, when haarvest be over, an' crops in, d'ye mind,
For to sing "O be joyful!" I'se always inclined:
But at Haydock next haarvest you wout catch me there,
For I dunno' like mixun play-acting an' prayer!

MERRIMAN ON MUMMERY.

(To the Haydock Ritualists.)

Reverend Gentlemen:—On the occasion of the late total eclipse of the sun, according to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*,

"Tuesday was a general holiday, and the natives signalized the swallowing of the sun by a demon by the usual drumming, shrieking, and blowing of shells, with offerings of rice."

Benighted heathen, were they not? Rice is so pagan an offering. There would have been some sense, now, in wheatsheaves, especially with the addition of a basket of eggs, a pat of butter, and a pig's head. Wouldn't there? I think so. But then, I am only A CLOWN.

P. S.—Have you got a vacancy for a Crucifer? Address, Drury Lane.

"SHAM SAMPLE SWINDLE."—An anonymous writer, in a mask, charges Mr. Charles Reade with receiving stolen literary goods, knowing them to be stolen. This Mr. Charles Reade flatly denies, and threatens his accuser with an action. *Pendente Lite*, an unprejudiced observer, can only say that, at all events, Mr. Charles Reade has brought the subject to a direct issue, and has not defended his share in *Foul* Play by a *Poultry* Evasion.

GOOD "PIECE" OF FURNITURE FOR THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—A Chest of "Drawers."

GOOD KNIFE FOR FRUIT.—"*Le Sabre de mon Pear.*"

POOR CREATURE!

Nurse—"Well, Mr. Charles, how do you get on in the country?"

Mr. Charles—"Why, Hemma, I shan't be sorry when we returns to town. I ain't a sportin' man, you know; and there's no society here but fishin' and shootin'!"

"LAND RATS AND WATER RATS."—Boy in the Surrey Gallery. "*I'll* have your rats!"

GLASSES ROUND.—Those worn in the eye.

A FIRM CONVICTION.—Transportation for life.

From "Fun."

A NEW TRACK.—Mr. Michael W. Rosseti is, we learn, preparing the next "Courtesy Tract" for the Early English Text Society. We commend the notion to other societies which take their names from the distribution of tracts. A courtesy tract would be quite a novelty as a pious publication.

A FITTING END FOR TOMMY DODD.—Ground to death—on a barrel organ.

GERMAN WITHOUT A MASTER.

Scene—Railway Terminus, Cologne.

English Tourist (ignorant of the German language)—"Hi! porter, can you speak English?"

Porter—"Nein, Herr."

English Tourist—"Then can you tell me who does?"

VIRTUE TRIUMPHANT.—We learn from the *Christian Times* that one of its correspondents has been down at Gildleigh Park. He winds up a glowing rhapsody on nature with the following delicious sentence:—

"Gladly would we have lingered longer amid the shadowy trees, but then the unfortunate duck which mine host was roasting for us would be done a second time to death; reluctantly, therefore, we quitted the scene, not, however, without resolving to explore ere long other parts of this delightful neighborhood."

Fancy the self-denial required to tear oneself away from the "shadowy trees" for the sake of "roast duck," and then simply for fear the poor animal should "be done a second time to death." The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals should clearly present this Christian correspondent with a suitable testimonial. Say a good dinner. We wonder if he would turn away in horror from such a proposal?

THE LATEST FROM HOSS-TRALIA.—An Australian paper says that "horses are selling in Gipps Land at tenpence apiece, or seven for five shillings." If the Gipsies, who are such large dealers in horseflesh, would only go to their own land—Gip's Land—they would be able to do a good trade, and we should hardly miss them. How the mouths of the Hippophagists must water! Modern Dick Wellingtons, even, might do something by a feline exportation.

GREEN, AND BEAR IT!—The latest compliment to Napoleon the Third is a somewhat questionable one. A new green pigment has been discovered, which, in addition to being brilliant in tone, is "perfectly harmless." This is to be called "Imperial Green."

DIFFERENCE OF A-PINION.—*Connie*—"Mamma dear, didn't you say that angels had wings?"

Mamma—"Yes, dear! Why?"

Connie—"Because Aunt Emmie hasn't got any wings, and Mr. Spooner says she is an angel!"

ALL A-GROWING AND A-BLOWING.—An enthusiastic writer in the *Atlas* has thrown out a hint for a picture which we trust some of the few remaining pre-Raphaelites will contrive to give us in the next Royal Academy Exhibition. He is speaking of a class which he describes, in mild imitation of the *Saturday*, as "limp ladies;" and he says that

"They are able to make their voices rosy with laughter, one minute."

We should like to see this painted. "A rosy voice"—"a pink sigh"—"a crimson sneeze"—would look well in the catalogue, better, perhaps, than on the canvas.

LOOK TO YOUR VEAU-TES!—A person who signs himself "one who has worked successfully in the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty" has issued an address in the *Times*, which is so obscurely worded on the Irish Church question that we will defy any one to say whether it is a plea for the Government or for the Opposition. The fact is that the whole address is a joke, and to save others from puzzling over it as we have done, we will quote the sentence which at once revealed the do!

"Individual worship of the golden *calf* takes the place of consideration for the national *weal!*"

This is evidently the calf of a regular "leg."

From Sundry Sources.

COULDN'T SPARE THE BLACKSMITH.—A blacksmith of a village in Spain murdered a man, and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together, and begged the alcalde that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith to shoe horses, mend wheels, etc. "But," the alcalde said, "how, then, can I fulfil justice?" A laborer answered, "Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough; hang the other!"

A TELL-TALE.—What did William Tell's son say to his parent after the apple was shot off his head?—"Father," said he (probably), "I've had an *arrow* escape." This, however, is only a supposition, because what Tell junior really said to Tell senior on that occasion can never be told. Mrs. Partington is of the opinion that when old Tell asked the "brave Swiss boy" whether he should shoot, the youthful hero emphatically replied, "*Do*, Tell!"

COLONIAL LEGISLATORS.—An unfortunate member, whose education had been sadly neglected, was reading out a document to the Parliament House, and vainly endeavoring to decipher an obscure letter. Turning to his next friend, he asked, anxiously, "Is that a hem or a hen?" "Oh," replied his friend, "call it a hen, and move that it lay on the table."

LAZY.—One of Marshal M'Mahon's aids is an excellent officer, but lazy beyond expression. Some mornings ago his servant entered his tent at the Chalons camp, and said, "Colonel, the general is up and dressed." "Really! The general is up and dressed, and I am still abed! I'm a wretch—unworthy to see the light—so draw the curtain, boy."

CAPER SAUCE AND CANTALOUPES.—There is a man in Boston, the father of two rompish daughters, who attributes their wildness to feeding on *caper* sauce, of which they are excessively fond. He is a second cousin to the man who, to prevent his girls from running off with the young men, fed them on *can't-elopes*.

JUST LIKE.—A Yankee, travelling in Europe, being asked if he had seen Mount Vesuvius, replied, "Yes, I saw her spouting away, and made up my mind we must have a mount just like her near Chicago."

THE GAME MARKET.—Partridges have been rising and falling. Hares have been very unsteady, although a good deal has been done at a long shot. Grouse still keep high, and don't keep afterward.

A LINGUIST.—A Hartford paper says that a member elect of the Connecticut Legislature is "short, fat, red-headed, and speaks several languages, among which is profane, with great fluency."

WELL "POSTED"—The telegraph. (THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, of course.)

LOST—The buttons from a coat of paint.

A BRIDAL ROAD.—Courtship.

—"Sam," said a young mother to her darling boy, "do you know what the difference is between the body and the soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with; the body carries you about. This is the body" (touching the boy's shoulders and arms), "but there is something deeper in. You can feel it now. What is it?"

"Oh! I know," said he, with a flash of intelligence in his eyes; "that is my flannel shirt."

—A preacher being sent to officiate one Sunday in a country parish in Scotland, was accommodated at night in a mause, in a very diminutive closet instead of the usual best bedroom appropriated to strangers. "Is this the bedroom?" he said, starting back in amazement. "Deed, ay, sir; this is the prophet's chamber." "It maun be for the *minor* prophets, then," was the reply.

—Adam and Eve escaped two serious annoyances of modern lovers. In the first place, Eve had no mamma to make judicious inquiries as to Adam's social position and prospects of patrimony; and Adam had no "governor" to see that he did not throw himself away on a portionless girl.

—The gentleman who, a few weeks ago, *directed* his *steps* to his native village, has written to the Postmaster-General, complaining that the local postman has never delivered them!

—"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a man in search of a tenement. "It ought to be; the painter gave it two coats recently," was the reply.

—"Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a gentleman of one of the Cattaraugus tribe. "No," was the answer. "I whisky Indian."

The Finale of the New York Draft Riot of 1863, and Melancholy End of its Ringleader.

IN FOUR CANTOS.

CANTO I.—JULY, 1863.

"My friends,' cried Horatio, "My friends!
From the country's calm quiet to town I have come;
What trouble is brewing, my friends?
What means this fond greeting?
What note are you beating?
Why strike you so fiercely our good Rebel drum?"

"'Tis the Draft, good Horatio—the Draft!
That so troubleth your friends and strengthneth your foes;
'Tis a trouble indeed!—this Draft—
'T's nagers we're a beating,
While to *you* we're a treating—
And we *are* your *firm* friends, as every one knows."

"The Draft," said Horatio, "the Draft
Suspended shall be, my friends, I assure you."
"The Draft!" said they; "*down* with the Draft!
Hang nagurs while waiting,
And burn while we're sacking—
Ain't *Seymore* our *friend*, and don't he *assure* you?"

Thus spake Horatio. Thus *he* spake
When Rebellion rampant made New York a hell.
Thus spake "my friends." Thus *they* spake
While "nagurs" *were* hanging!
And saylums *were* burning!
And demons and devils made New York a hell.

CANTO II.—JULY, 1863.

"With honor," Horatio said, "with *honor*
Your candidate I *must* not, cannot be."
"With *honor*," said they, "*with* honor!
While the bells are a ringing!
And the guns are a booming!
With honor—you will not, you *cannot* be!"

"By the swell," cried Horatio, "by the swell
Am I carried, and to the pressure I yield."
"By the *swell!*" said they, "by the swell
Who the city is robbing!
And the watches are fooling!
To *Draft* mob or *swell mob* you surely *must* yield!"

CANTO III—OCTOBER 13, 1868.

"Belmont!" cries Horatio, "Belmont!!
From my melon patch most melancholy news I hear.
Belmont!" say they, "Belmont!!!
While Seymour's as convolvulutionizing,
And Blair's as revolutionizing,
With *all* our *colonizing*, most melancholy news *we* hear."

"O! Chase!" Horatio cries, "O! Chase!
I would *I* were a child again, that I *some* tears *might* shed."
"O! Chase!" said they, "O! Chase!
While with neat we were perspiring,
And brandy'ing and julipizing,
We ne'er thought that *crying for* Seymour, *we* some tears might shed."

CANTO IV.—OCTOBER 14, 1868.

"My friends," Horatio said, "my friends,
In *your* hands I have been. With *you* it remains."
'Our friend',' said they, "our friend,
While Grant is a winning,
And Chase is a grinning,
You *remained* with us *once*, and we'll stand by *your remains*."

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. Heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, October 31.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 3.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, November 7,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 39, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	135	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F. by French Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by French Steamer	20

Passengers booked forward to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Lynton, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, &c., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fmw2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JOSEPH B. MITCHELL (late of Philadelphia), deceased, all persons indebted to same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JOSEPH G. MITCHELL, } Executors.
10 17 6t* JACOB D. MITCHELL, } Mechanics' B'k

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings

A SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT ON TUESDAY NEXT

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

The fifteenth day's proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal National Convention commenced this morning, at ten o'clock, with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. James S. Hanckell, of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. M. C. Craine, of Mississippi. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin.

The record of yesterday's proceedings were read by the Secretary and adopted by the Convention.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Cromwell, of Kentucky, that the Convention adjourn sine die on Tuesday next. Agreed to.

It was moved and agreed to that the coming sessions of the House commence at half-past nine o'clock, and continue without recess until four P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canon, reported adversely to the resolution of the Bishops abolishing the provision of the Constitution making it obligatory on the Upper House to send their non-concurrence with reasons, in writing, within three days, to the House, thus enabling the Bishops to pocket any disagreeable legislation of the clergy and laity, without saying "by your leave."

The same committee reported a similar resolution against the resolutions of the Bishops allowing them to transact certain business by correspondence, without personal meetings.

The reports were adopted by the House.

The Register of the Convention asked instructions as to the performance of his duties under the late resolutions of the Convention in regard to the plates of the standard prayer books, and which appoints the Rev. Dr. Haight as custodian and the choice of a joint commission, with power of control over the archives.

The matter was appropriately referred.

The Standing Committee on Foreign and Domestic Missions reported a change in the constitution of the Board of Missions, to the effect that the Board shall be intrusted with "the consideration of the practical work of the church." Adopted.

The special joint committee on the publication of the early journals, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this House be authorized to effect the purchase of the stereotype plates of the reprinted journals of the General Convention, at a cost not to exceed $250; and that these plates, if thus received, be intrusted in the charge of the Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, with instructions to secure, if possible, the continuance of the publication of these journals, with or without annotations by the surviving editor thereof, no pecuniary obligation being assumed by this Convention.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Committee on Republication of the early journals be continued, as now constituted, with power to enlarge its members.

The committee consists of Bishops Potter, Williams and Odenheimer, Rev. Drs. Higbee Howe and William Cooper Meade, Messrs. S. B. Ruggles, James Poll and E. P. Dutton.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The Committee on Clerical Support, through, the Rev. Dr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, made an amended report, in the shape of resolutions, recommending incorporated societies to accumulate a fund for the support of aged and infirm clergymen and their families; and, also, that a collection be taken up, part to be used for the clergy and the rest to be distributed among the Southern and Missionary Dioceses; the first collection to be taken up next Sunday.

Mr. H. E. Pierpont, of New York, objected to the phraseology of the report. He desired the word "Southern" left out, and make the report apply to the impoverished clergy throughout the country. The amendment was accepted and the report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania, moved that the special order of the day be rescinded and that the order of the day to-morrow be the Provincial System and Federate Council.

A lengthy discussion ensued on this proposal, during which the Rev. Drs. Haight and Meade, and Mr. S. B. Ruggles protested against the combination of the two propositions.

The vote being taken the order of the day was rescinded.

The Rev. Dr. Haight then moved to take up the report of the Committee on Canons on Federative Councils at once, which was carried.

The action of the committee was based on the following Memorial from the Diocese of New York:—

Memorial, to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The Memorial of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Diocese of New York, in Convention assembled in the city of New York, on this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1868, to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully showeth:—

That your memorialists having in the Convention resolved that two new Dioceses should be erected within the present Diocese of New York, did also adopt, with great unanimity, a resolution requesting the General Convention to enact a permissive Canon, authorizing a Federate Council of the Dioceses now existing or hereafter to be erected within the State.

That your memorialists have, in the Convention in session at this time, again considered this subject, and have agreed upon a plan for the organization and establishment of such a Federate Council, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

That your Memorialists deem the organization and establishment of such Federal Council to be called for by considerations of very high expediency, and to be necessary to the full development of the resources of the Church in the State of New York, for the carrying on of the great work wherewith she is charged by her Lord, and to the preservation of her inherent rights and privileges in her relation with the State, as is more fully set forth in section 3 of the report of the Committee of fifteen on the Division of the Diocese, presented to the Convention of 1867, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

That your Memorialists, therefore, pray that the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, will, at its session to be held on the 7th of this present month, enact a Canon in the words following, or one of the like general tenor:—

Canon authorizing the formation of a Federate Council of the Dioceses within any State.

It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing, or hereafter to exist, within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Convention or Council, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and exercise any delegated powers not inconsistent with the Constitution and canons of this Church. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands, on this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1868, in the city and Diocese of New York.

HORATIO POTTER,
Bishop of New York and President of the Convention.

WILLIAM E. EIGENBRODT,
Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York.

[A true copy.]
Attest—WILLIAM E. EIGENBRODT,
Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York.

At this time the following messages from the House of Bishops were received:—

Resolved, That this House concur in the resolution communicated to them in message 27 of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the last clause of Section 1 of Canon X, Title 1, beginning with the words "provided also" be and is hereby repealed.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the Joint Committee on Religious Reform in Italy be continued, with the addition of three laymen, and that the committee on the part of the House of Bishops be the Bishop of Maryland, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the Assistant Bishop of Ohio.

Resolved, That the committee have power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates concurring, That the vacancy in the office of Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, occasioned by the lamented death of the Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, D. D., LL. D., be filled by the appointment to the same of the Rev. William Stevens Perry, M. A.

The committee reported the Canon above mentioned with the addition of two provisos; one, that on determined action shall be had until the powers proposed to be conferred on these Councils shall have been approved by the General Convention, and that nothing in this Canon shall be construed to prevent the Federative Councils, in the interval between this and the next Convention, to secure all necessary measures of legislation for the civil authorities.

The Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, of Philadelphia, then proceeded to state the views of the Committee on Canons in regard to the question before the House. He stated that the proposed change is experimental, a launch out in another direction of the provincial system.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, referred to the fact that this matter comes up on motion of those Dioceses containing probably one-fifth of the souls of the church. It is no paper scheme, no incubration of some recluse student, but it is the proposition of a practical measure, needed for the prosperity of the church. He believed the canon proposed by the committee will be acceptable to the five Dioceses of the State of New York soon to be established.

Rev. Dr. Mulchaney, of Massachusetts, spoke of the active and spirited debate upon this subject at the last Convention, and he objected to the proposed canon as too indefinite and uncertain. The plan of federative conventions has been tried in the East, and failed.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, stated that he was unconditionally in favor of the Canon proposed. He thought the Canon before the House was conservative in its nature, and maintains the sovereign power of the General Convention.

Judge McCrady, of South Carolina, believed that there is an important question behind all this. Has the Convention authority under the Constitution to adopt such a canon? Unless the Constitution gives the power it cannot be done.

Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania, thought that the proposed Canon does not lower the dignity or independence of any Diocese, nor concede legislative powers to the Federative Council without first submitting the extent of these powers to the General Convention.

Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, hoped that a more thorough consideration should be given to such an important matter. It came up unexpectedly and accidentally, and should be well investigated.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

On the reassembling of the Convention a number of resolutions were offered and acted upon, relating to minor matters connected with the Convention, and the Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, of Conn., Secretary of the Convention, was confirmed by the Convention as Historiographer of the Church, in place of Rev. Dr. Hawks, deceased.

The following resolution was then read by the Rev. Charles Breck, of Delaware:—

Resolved, That the members of this House learn with peculiar satisfaction that the number of subscribers to the Documentary Annals of the American Colonial Church is nearly sufficient to warrant the publication of the whole series.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due to the Rev. William Stevens Perry, of Connecticut, for the lively interest taken by him in this important work, and that we duly appreciate the arduous duties imposed upon himself in laboring to accomplish the same.

Agreed to.

The special order of the day, the consideration of the report on Federative Councils, was then resumed.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason took the floor and spoke of the dissimilarity of the church constitution and the political constitution of the country. While the first was a dissimination into parts of a unit, the other was the formation of a unit from several integral and independent parts. He then gave the origin of church government.

Mr. Tazewell Taylor, of Virginia, said it is proposed to establish an intermediate body between the dioceses and the General Convention. This affects the organism of the Church; it is organic and ought to be in the Constitution and not in the Canons.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, said in answer, that there is nothing in the Canons and Constitution prohibiting the Union of the Dioceses of New York for combined action, but these Dioceses will not act out of a feeling of loyalty to the Church. We were exposed to troubles and difficulties without precedent. One Bishop was struck down by judicial sentence, and yet the Diocese bore the evils meekly, but went before the General Convention of 1847 and asked for relief, which was not granted. The Diocese waited and asked for relief again in 1850, and though it was not granted in the way it was asked she submitted, and now the Diocese will do nothing without the sanction of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, said the provision for Federative Councils was already sanctioned by the Constitution. He argued that the amendment made the dioceses and not the State the unit in the church.

The Rev. Dr. Meade, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the Canon proposed, and regretted that the true nature of the question had not been touched as yet.

Judge William H. Battle, of North Carolina, spoke at length against the constitutionality of the proposed Canon. He thought that the more populous States in the North, which will be sub-divided into several Dioceses will gain such preponderance that the Southern States will be continually out voted, and the North carry carry everything their own way.

The Rev. Dr. M. A. De Wolf Howe, of Philadelphia, believed that the fact cannot be denied that the combination and conferees of dioceses for the purpose of carrying measures could not be prevented.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, said that no diocese on the floor would yield more to New York than Kentucky, and if it was a mere question of assent to the exercise by dioceses in a state of acknowledged right, why not do it by a resolution, instead of a canon.

Dr. Howe explained that it should be in the conspicuous place as a canon—a permanent canon. As a resolution it would be out of sight.

After some further debate, the report of the committee was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Prayer Book, reported the following:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint committee be appointed, to consist on the part of this House, of three clergymen and three laymen, to prepare a report for the information of this Convention, an accurate copy of the Creed of the undivided Church in the original Greek, as set forth by the undisputed General Councils, together with an exact literal translation of the same, and that the committee have leave to print their report for the use of this Convention. After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

The report of the Special Committee on Provincial System then came up, but on motion, was laid on the table.

The Convention, on motion, then proceeded to consider Canon XI (before reported).

The Rev. Dr. Crane, of Rhode Island, offered the following amendment to the Canon:—

"*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to prohibit communicants of this church from acting as lay readers."

After some debate, the Canon, as amended, was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until Saturday morning.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Prayer Throughout the World.

From the 3d to the 10th of January, 1869, a week of prayer is besought, under the authority of the Evangelical Alliance, over the whole world. The following is the evangelical edict, with the signatures attached:—

Beloved Brethren in Christ of Every Land: In prospect of the coming New Year, and mindful of the great blessings graciously vouchsafed by God, in answer to the united supplications of His people, the Evangelical Alliance cordially renew their invitation to Christians throughout the world to observe a week of prayer in January next.

Very gratifying reports have been received of the observance of this annual week of prayer in different distant countries; still there is reason to know that in many towns and cities of our own and foreign lands Christians have not in this way been brought into sympathy with the universal Church of Christ. The Evangelical Alliance, therefore, desirous of manifesting the union of all true Christians, and of extending the benefits which in various ways have attended these annual assemblies for united prayer, affectionately call upon the children of God everywhere to take counsel and to make arrangements for observing it in their respective localities. The Alliance feel assured that thereby the hearts of Christians will be refreshed and the hands of those brethren strengthened who, in other places, at home and abroad, plead before God for the gifts of His grace and the outstretching of His arm to bless His Church and convert a perishing world.

Fellow Christians! Let us with one accord, if spared to see the commencement of a new year, encircle the world with our faithful, fervent, and united prayers. Let us then gather around the throne of our Heavenly Father, forgetful of our differences of language, nation, and ecclesiastical system. Let us plead in the name of our one Lord, Redeemer, and Intercessor for blessings which the circumstances of our times show to be most needful, urgent, and important.

If two of you agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven.

O Thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come.

The following topics, among others, are suggested as suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of meeting:—

SUNDAY, Jan. 3.—Sermons—Subject: The intercession of the "High Priest over the House of God," the motive and model of united prayer. Heb. x, 19-22.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—Confession of Sin and Thanksgiving for special and general mercies during the past year to nations, churches, and families.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—Nations: for their temporal and spiritual prosperity; edifying intercourse and the maintenance of peace: for increased openings for the Gospel; for the removal of social evils; for the better observance of the Lord's day, and for kings and all in authority.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—Families: for children of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence; for all seminaries of Christian learning—universities, colleges, and schools; for Sunday schools and private instruction; for our youth abroad; and for a blessing on Christian literature.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—The Church: for more knowledge of God's Word and increase of spiritual life; for sound and faithful preaching adapted to rich and poor; growing love to Christ; a more earnest love to Christians of varied name and of all nations, and for the sending forth of more laborers into the harvest.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—Missions: for the conversion of the heathen and Mohammedans; for the growth of missionary zeal; for the removal of hindrances to preaching the Gospel among all nations; for recent converts, and for all who are suffering persecution for the truth.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—General: for the conversion of Israel; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; for Christian and philanthropic societies, and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Christians and Christian churches throughout the world.

SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—Sermons—Subject: the duty of the Christian Church in relation to the religious wants of the world.

Family Prayer.

Father, do you pray with your family? Do you, every morning and evening, collect around you the precious gems of your household? Do you read to them the Word of Life, and, "lifting up holy hands," do you offer up prayer and supplication to God? If you do not, fearful is the responsibility you assume.

It is a lamentable fact that many professing Christians entirely neglect this solemn and imperative duty: they never mention the subject of religion to their children; never thank God for the many inestimable blessings they enjoy; never ask for guidance and direction from on high to aid them in the fulfilment of the great and important responsibilities involved in the parental relation.

How can you pass along through life, professing the religion of Jesus Christ, and never thank the Author of your existence for the many blessings and privileges and enjoyments bestowed upon you as a parent by His bountiful hand? How can you assume responsibilities which run on through eternity in their consequences — responsibilities that involve the dearest and most sacred interests of the souls of your children—and never ask for the grace of God to rest upon them, and for strength and wisdom to guide you in the discharge of your duties?

Very few are aware of the great influence exerted by family worship, by the prayers, earnest and heartfelt prayers, of father and mother. It associates with religion all the sweet memories of childhood and all the endearments of home. It gives to parental counsel and advice the sanction of religion, and restrains the wayward passions of the soul by the remembrance of a father's care and of a mother's tenderness. It teaches, by example, dependence and reliance upon God, and inspires the soul with longings for a blissful immortality.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BAPTIST.

—The Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, in this city, under the presidency of William B. Knowles, Esq., is in a flourishing condition. The membership is extensive and active. A series of sermons by celebrated ministers of the Baptist denomination has been inaugurated for the coming winter, the first of which will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening, by Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, D. D., professor in the Crozer Theological Seminary. The topic of the sermon will be "Christian Enthusiasm."

—The twentieth triennial session of the General Conference of Free Will Baptist denominations met in Buffalo recently, and formally organized. About seventy members were in attendance, and a large number of visitors. Mr. J. O'Donnell, of New York, was elected Moderator. Rev. E. Knowlton, of Maine, and Rev. Dr. H. E. Whipple, of Michigan, were elected Assistant Moderators. Several delegates were present from the bodies of Baptists, holding similar sentiments, desiring admission to the denomination.

—The Baptist Home Missionary Society has received the past year $135,736, being $6237 less than last year. This deficiency is in the freedmen's fund, which falls $12,000 short of last year. The society has sustained 331 missionaries, who have baptized during the year 6712 converts and gathered 11,519 members into the Church. A larger number of colored theological students have received instruction than are collected in all the Baptist seminaries of the Northern States.

—The present number of Baptists in Kentucky is about 100,000; churches, 1000; average membership, 100; ordained ministers, 500; licentiates, 500. There are two endowed colleges, Georgetown and Bethel; two theological departments, and a large number of academies and high schools under their control. There are 50 Associations in the State; and the accessions to the churches during the year were 1000.

—Rev. S. B. Partridge and wife, missionaries of the Missionary Union to the Chinese in Siam, left Boston on the 8th instant, and embarked on the 9th at New York, on the steamer Alaska, for Aspinwall. The *Watchman* states that "for reasons connected with the necessities of the mission they take the quickest route, going by the way of San Francisco and Hong Kong, and hoping to join Dr. Dean, at Bangkok, before the end of the year."

—The Broad Street Baptist Church, Rev. E. L. Magoon, has been closed for repairs for several weeks, and will be reopened to-morrow. The outside of the building has been replastered and the whole interior handsomely frescoed. A neat study for the pastor has been erected in the rear of the building. A new organ is also in the course of construction, and will soon be placed in the church.

—The First Baptist Church of Doylestown, in this State, with 63 members, and the Third, Germantown, with 149 members, both organized during the past year, were admitted to the North Philadelphia Association at its late meeting. The Association is now composed of 23 churches, having a total membership of 4191.

—The Rev. Dr. Brooks has accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College. He expects to enter upon his new work within a few weeks. The Crozer Theological Seminary (Chester, Pennsylvania) began its regular sessions lately with twelve students in attendance.

—Rev. J. D. Steward, of Dover, N. H., was elected permanent Secretary. Rev. G. F. Day, of New Hampshire, gave an interesting account of his visit, as corresponding messenger, to the General Baptist Convention of Great Britain.

—Thirty converts have been baptized at Concord Church, and fifteen at Providence, Florida. In different parts of the South there are special religious meetings held with the churches, resulting in numerous accessions.

—The Rev. Jabez Ferris, late of Stamford, Connecticut, has accepted the call of the Manayunk Church to become their pastor, and has entered on his labors.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

—We understand that the Young Men's Christian Association will open their "Lecture Course" this season with "Readings" by Rufus Adams, on the 8th of December, at Concert Hall. John B. Gough will follow with two lectures, the first on the 14th, and then come others. The Y. M. C. A. is a "live" institution. It numbers over four thousand members, and is composed of our best and most intelligent young men. At their rooms opportunities are afforded, not only for religious instruction, but free access is given to all the papers and periodicals of the day, and to highly interesting lectures and discussions of a varied character. Instructions are given in music, modern languages, elocution, penmanship, etc., by the best teachers in the city, at a merely nominal charge. We think the Association have done a wise thing in securing the services of Professor Adams for their opening entertainment. His great popularity will doubtless draw a crowded house, and we have no doubt every body will be delighted.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—We learn from the *Presbyter* that, of 46 presbyteries of the Old School branch which have taken action on the proposed basis of reunion, 4 have unconditionally approved it, 9 have unconditionally disapproved it 17 have approved it and then voted to amend by striking out the clauses which define the sense in which the concessions are to be interpreted, and 16 have voted against it but expressed their approval if those objectionable clauses were removed. Thus over four-fifths have expressed a qualified or unqualified approval; and there is little doubt if at union will be consummated, and perhaps with no necessity for recommitting the matter another year to the presbyteries. At the same time the number who oppose the plan is so large that there is great danger that the reunion will only produce another schism.—*Independent.*

—The Associate Reformed Presbytery South is one of the fragments left at the formation of the United Presbyterian Church ten years ago. At its meeting, last month, Rev. J. H. Pressly expressed the desire of the latter body for union; but his overtures met with so little favor that a proposition to return the compliment by sending a delegate to the United Presbyterian body was rejected. A similar bitter feeling towards Northern Christians seems to pervade all the Southern Presbyterian and Methodist papers, so that they reject with scorn every over-ture looking to organic union.—*Independent.*

—The Rev. Nicholas Chevalier died at his residence near Gonzales, Texas, on the 6th of September last. The death of Mr. Chevalier is a heavy bereavement to the Church in Texas, as well as to his own family and friends. He was a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Christiansburg, Virginia, where his ministry was greatly blessed. After laboring there about sixteen years, he removed to Texas, where he was appointed an evangelist for that Synod, in which he was laboring efficiently for that field of great promise, until it pleased God in His wisdom to call him to his rest.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Patapsco, held in Baltimore, the Rev. Mr. Cumpston, commissioner from the Presbytery of Rappahannock, was heard on the subject of a proposed union with the former Presbytery, and after a full discussion, resolutions were adopted, cordially approving the overtures of the Presbytery of the Rappahannock, and requesting the Synod of Virginia, at their meeting in Harrisonburg, to constitute a union between the two Presbyteries, if in their judgment such union be deemed expedient.

—On the 13th instant, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, the Presbytery of Charleston licensed Mr. Peter Gowan, Jr., as a probationer for the ministry. On the 9th instant, at Jacksonville, Florida, the Presbytery of Florida licensed Mr. F. L. Baker. Mr. Gowan and Mr. Baker are members of the senior class in the Columbia Seminary.

—Nine new churches have been organized in the Synod of Minnesota during the last year, located at Leroy, Cleveland, Beaver Falls, Winnebago Agency, Kon-ka, Minnereka, and three new Indian churches. About half a dozen church edifices are in process of erection, and many congregations are preparing to build soon.

—The Rev. Charles S. Robertson, D. D., is greatly prospered in the American chapel in the city of Paris. The liturgy formerly in use has been laid aside, and the service is such as is usual in the Congregational and Pre-byterian churches. The chapel is full, and great interest is taken in the advancement of religious work.

—At a late meeting of the Indian Presbytery the venerable Dr. Kingsbury was present, though exceedingly feeble. The licentiates, Mr. Thomas H. Benton, a Choctaw, and Mr. Joseph M. Perryman, a Creek, were ordained to the full work of the ministry. Mr. Elijah Brewer, a Choctaw, was licensed as a probationer.

—The *Central Presbyterian* says that the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, will probably soon entirely regain his health. He was able to preach to his congregation on a recent Sunday.

—The Rev. Timothy Hill, of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed by the Home Missionary Committee District Secretary for Kansas and thwe estern half of Missouri.

LUTHERAN.

—The three hundred and fifty first anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated with appropriate services on Sunday, November 1, in St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth. The exercises of last year, on the occasion of the seventh jubilee of the Reformation, will be remembered by many, no doubt, with pleasure and profit, and it is intended that these services shall be repeated, with additional interest if possible. The sermons, morning and evening, will be preached by Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, and the music, of which there will be both instrumental and vocal, will be under the direction of Mr. Henry Knauff.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Protestant Episcopal Convention is still in session, and will continue sitting for some time longer. A large number of petitions have been presented bearing on the points of difference between the High and Low Church ways; but have been decently buried by a reference to the Committee on Canons. An amendment has passed the lower house, allowing clergymen to officiate in any church, on receiving the permission of its rector, without consulting all the other clergymen in the place.

—It seems to be settled by the Episcopal Bishop of Kansas that a State church cannot be schismatical. At a late ordination the bishop allowed a clergyman of the Swedish national church to unite with him in the rite of the laying on of hands. Thus one branch of the Lutheran family was recognized, just as a late English authority has admitted that Presbyterianism, being the established religion of Scotland, whose kirks are attended by the Queen, is not a schism in Great Britain.—*Independent.*

—The Protestant Episcopal clergy and laity of Nebraska organized a few days ago the new diocese of "Nebraska," placing it under the charge of the "Missionary Bishop of Nebraska and Dacotah."

—The Rev. J. J. McCook has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Detroit, and has taken up his residence in Hartford, Connecticut.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., of Davenport, Iowa, has been called to St. John's Episcopal Church, Chicago, and has accepted the call.

METHODIST.

—The statistics of the British Wesleyan Conference are well condensed in the following paragraph from the *Primitive Methodist*, and we give it as being a compact statement:—"The increase of members for the year was upwards of 5000. The Connection has now 5240 schools, containing 582,020 scholars, who are taught by 102,718 teachers, showing an increase for the year of 103 schools, 2717 teachers, and 25,518 scholars. 76,000 of these teachers and nearly 37,000 scholars are members of the society. One hundred and twenty-six chapels have been erected and 74 enlarged; 43 school and 8 ministers' houses have also been built during the year. These, together with alterations, improvements, organs, etc., have cost £211,315. Sixty-eight home missionaries are employed by the Connection, and 78 chapels, accommodating 33,436 persons, and costing £440,104, have been erected during the year. The income for the year is £24,000."

—Rev. Mr. Swartz, of Paris, France, addressed the Preachers' Meeting in New York, on Monday, October 12, on the interest and progress of our missions in Europe, especially in Germany. The first mission was established in Bremen nineteen years ago. We have now a Conference of 42 ministers, preaching in 1070 appointments, with a membership of 6300, and four times as many hearers, and 6000 Sunday School scholars. The address was long, and enthusiastically received throughout, and especially that part of it in which he detailed the opposition of the State clergy and their signal defeat. Mr. Swartz is evidently the man for the place. He returns to France some time during the present month. His son is in this city, and is said to be an accomplished organist. He has had fine opportunities in Europe, and desires the position of organist in a church in this city or vicinity.—*Methodist.*

—It has been more than once reported that the Wesleyans were going over to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is far from being the case. A few persons who had but slight objection to Episcopacy have gone there; but most Wesleyans, while Methodistic in faith and form of worship, are too strongly Congregational in sentiment and practice as to church polity to make any movement towards Episcopacy. The denomination, we are assured, was never in a more hopeful spiritual working condition than now. They number about 25,000 members, not including probationers. About 1500 members have joined and 35 churches have been organized since January 1.—*Independent.*

—The *Christian Advocate* says:—"Rev. George Prentice, of the New England Conference, returned to this country (arriving last Thursday), after an absence of a year and a half, chiefly in Germany (attending lectures at the universities at Berlin and Halle), and also visiting parts of France, Switzerland, Holland, and Great Britain. He has in hand a number of literary works, original and translated, already in a state of forwardness, which he proposes to bring out in due time. He will resume the regular work of the ministry at the next session of his Conference."

—The Methodist Episcopal Church is making progress in the Northwest. "It is estimated that there is a membership of over thirty thousand in the State of Wisconsin. In the Wisconsin Conference, embracing a little more than half the populated portion of the State, there have been dedicated within the past two years about thirty six new churches, and something like twenty more are in process of erection, besides many that are being enlarged and improved."

—*Zion's Herald* says:—"The Methodist Missionary Board is wading deeper and deeper into the dead sea of debt. The officers have just issued a statement, which declares that at the annual meeting last November the debt stood $178,524·87. So far from this being diminished, it has been nearly doubled; so that by the next annual meeting, unless a grand rally is made for its relief in the next thirty days, the Board will be in arrears not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

—The chapel of the Centenary Church, Camden, the Rev. W. F. Kelley pastor, was dedicated by Bishop James Sabbata before last. This beautiful place of worship cost, including furniture and lot, $36,500. The trustees asked for $6500 on the day of dedication to free them from debt, which the congregation freely gave, and supplemented it with several hundred additional.

—The Wesleyans of Great Britain, last year, repaired and built 260 churches, at an expense of £289,822, or nearly $1,500,000 in gold. Seventy-eight of these new churches were built where formerly they had no church accommodations, thereby furnishing sittings for 22,139 persons.

—The German Conference at present numbers forty members. There are 6300 already gathered into Methodist societies; 6000 children in Sunday Schools. The Mission Institute at Bremen numbers 40 young men.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—At a late meeting of the Quincy Association, Ill., the Rev. Messrs. R. C. Rowley, A. Bushnell, and J. C. Reibolt, were received from the Methodist Episcopal Convention, assenting to the standards; also, the Rev. R. F. Saint, from the (Protestant) Methodist Church, to serve the church at Payson.

—Both of the United States Senators from Connecticut are active members of Congregational churches—Governor Buckingham a deacon in the Broadway Church, Norwich, and General Ferry a Bible-class teacher in Dr. Child's church, Norwalk.

—The New England church, Aurora, Illinois, lately under the pastorate of the Rev. Edward Ebbs, have extended a call to Professor Haskell, of the Wisconsin State University.

—The Harvard Church, in Brookline, Mass., have called the Rev. C. M. Wines, of Rochester, New York, who has been supplying their pulpit for three months.

—The Park street church, Boston, Mass., has with great unanimity, extended a call to the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Meriden, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

J. IPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHBURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS NOTIONS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of desirable goods, for present and approaching sales. [10 24 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
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SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

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Being absolutely the best

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And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

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FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 23 No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 20 6t

LARGE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 21 6t

SPLENDID SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS,
By order of Messrs. L. & B. Curtis & Co.,
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
PARIS DRESS GOODS.

Paris colored merinos, Paris black poplins, Paris colored epinglines, Paris colored silk cashe poplins, Paris colored silk chaine epinglines, Paris Irish poplins, Paris colored nouveautes, Paris colored alpacas, Paris colored poplins Paris colored empress cloth, Paris colored satin emazones, Paris black silk chaine extra quality poplins, Paris glace silk cashe poplins, Paris fancy poplins, Paris striped poplins. Also, superior makes of black alpacas, black Alexandra gros grains colored Alexandra gros grains, plain and mixed se ges, black monairs, black Belgian cords, colored Roubaix poplins

SILKS.

Very superior makes, high cost black and colored gros grains.

SATINS

in various widths and qualities and complete assortments.

SHAWLS.

An invoice of rich Paris cashmere long and square shawls.

The above are new goods, in choice colors and assortments. As our intention is to SELL EVERY LOT, buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale.
10 23 4t] L. & B. CURTIS & CO., of New York.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 30, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 100 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 10 21 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include—
FRANKLIN, No. 942, Modern Residence.
WALNUT LANE, Germantown, N. E. corner Green street, Elegant Residence.
QUEEN Street Germantown, Stone Dwelling.
LONG LANE Valuable Clay Lot, 30 acres.
COATES, No. 1624 and 1626, Liveryst ables and Dwellings, 40 by 75 feet, to Mellon street.
THIRTEENTH (south), No. 336, Handsome Residence.
TULPEHOCKEN, Germantown, No. 76, Handsom Modern Residence.
TWENTIETH (north), No. 123, Modern Residence
TENTH (south), No. 742, Modern Residence,
DICKERSON and SWANSON, S. E. corner, Brick Factory.
HIGH, Germantown, Large and Valuable Lot.
GOTHIC, Nos. 108 and 110, Four-story Dwellings.
MORRIS, No. 827, Brick Dwelling.
HEWSON, No. 814, Brick Dwelling.
GAYHARDS, (east) No. 24, Brick Dwelling.
SNYDER, West of Broad, Lot.
STOCKS.
16 shares American Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
24 shares Continental Hotel Company.
7 shares 11th and 15th Sts. Passenger Railway Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
2 shares Academy of Music preferred.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
24 shares Na tional Bank of Commerce.
20 shares Western Na tional Bank.
53 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
6 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
100 shares Ahoott Iron Company, of Baltimore city.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
100 shares Central Transportation Company.
2 shares Southern Transportation Company.
105 shares

THE SOUTH.

The Murders in Louisiana—The Assassination of Sheriff Pope.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondent reports the following on the 15th inst:—

The news from Franklin is terrible. The murder of two men in cold blood! The whole thing was all concocted. See the inclosed copy of the Franklin paper, published only the day before the murder; read both sides. See also the copy inclosed of the week previous. Give the world the benefit of this. The excitement here is intense. Nothing has yet taken place to equal the horror of this affair.

From the Planters' Banner, Franklin, La., before the murder of Sheriff Pope.

The grand radical meeting near Franklin last Saturday was almost a fizzle. Only one hundred and twenty-five negroes attended. The colored procession through the town was a poor concern. They squeaked out three faint cheers for Pope, got brick batted, and left town apparently disheartened and forlorn. That was Pope's *funeral* procession. Colored people of St. Mary, we assure you that this fellow, Pope, is lying to you, and deceiving you in a variety of ways. He is only here to influence the next election. He has no idea of being able to hold the office of Sheriff. He is paid now for cheating you and lying to you by the radical party. He couldn't pay his board bill at the hotel were it not for funds he gets from the radicals at New Orleans or Washington. If you allow yourselves to be fooled and cheated by his lies, go ahead to the bitter end. When he involves you in trouble by his talk in your Loyal League Clubs, he will flee to the woods and to New Orleans, and leave you to be dealt with as the negroes of St. Landry were lately. The St. Landry *Progress* promised the negroes of that parish great things, told them how strong they were, flattered them, lied to them as the negroes are lied to in this parish, and secretly planned to burn down Opelousas and Washington, and to plunder both places. These carpet-baggers were to lead the negroes in the fight. What was the result? At the fire of the first gun the leaders took to the woods, and the negroes were ruthlessly slaughtered by the enraged white people all over the parish. The infamous carpet-baggers are to blame for the whole sacrifice of life produced by their lies and deceptions in St. Landry. * * * Some outrageous acts of some of the worst of these negroes would in the end justify the white people in killing twenty or thirty of the misled negroes, and running the foul crowd of carpet baggers off to New Orleans. * * * The recent disasters of the radicals in St. Landry, and the dwindling of Loyal League Clubs in the parish, have had a terrible effect on the little rat Pope. He looks on the street as though he had been chawed up by a terrier. He has a complication of diseases; his liver don't act; he has the colic, the toothache, and the yellow jaundice, and don't feel very well himself. If he dies, the shell of an English walnut would make a good sarcophagus in which to convey his precious remains to his Northern friends; or, if he is to be buried on Southern soil, as he has no "forty acres" of his own in which to be buried, he should be put in a pair of oyster shells, and buried at low water mark where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

Another Phase of the St. Landry Massacre.

Grand Choteau Correspondence of the Planters' Banner.

The next meeting was to have taken place at 7 o'clock P. M. the next day; but till about 12 o'clock M. on that very day came the ominous report that the radicals and Democrats were fighting at Opelousas; that the radicals wanted to burn Opelousas, and kill every Democrat in it; that their couriers were running in every direction in the parish to summon them there, and the Democrats were calling on their brethren for succor. A scene ensued, Mr. Editor, which it is hardly possible to describe; it was a general rush to arms, going and coming to and from, saddling up of horses, mounting and riding, clouds of dust raised up in the roads by troops of armed riders coming in from the country to rendezvous here ere they started for Opelousas, guns discharged to be reloaded; women and children running from one house to another with pallid cheeks; here a hurried embrace between a mother and son, or a husband and wife. But they start—their forms are soon hid in the clouds of dust which rise from under their horses' feet. There were about 1500 or 2000 men under arms—all that could have arms were on duty, all mounted. There was a conflict between the Democrats and radicals, resulting in the killing of three and the wounding of several radicals.

The Planters' Banner editorial summary.

As Mr. Watkins, the colored Democratic speaker who wrote the above, left while the fighting was going on, he was unable to give any definite statement in regard to the killed and wounded. Later news is quite conflicting. If Captain May still lives, but one white Democrat was killed and but three wounded. Dr. Thompson, who had full control and direction of all the white men under arms in St. Landry informed us in New Orleans no one can tell, and perhaps will never be able to tell, how many colored radicals were killed and wounded; but he thought it would amount to not less than 100 killed and fifty wounded. The people of St. Landry who were in the fight differ widely in their estimates. Some put the killed and wounded negroes as high as 200 or 300.

COLLISION.

Disaster on Long Island Sound—Steamer Sunk and Several Persons Injured.

Our telegrams yesterday contained a mention of a disaster on Long Island Sound. The following are the details which are published in this morning's New York *Tribune:*—

As the steamer Continental, which leaves her berth in New Haven for this city, at 11 o'clock in the evening, was coming out of the harbor at an early hour yesterday morning, she collided with and sunk the propeller Northampton, Captain Stannard, of the opposition line. Captain Bowns, of the Continental, and Mr. James L. Amsden, of Westfield, Mass., a passenger and an eye-witness, tell the following story:—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the Continental was about five miles out of New Haven, the Captain was in the pilot-house and Mr. Amsden was near the bows of the boat conversing with the man on the look-out; the Captain and the watchman almost simultaneously discovered a single light nearly straight ahead, which they supposed to be that of a sailing vessel. As they approached each other, the Captain made out the vessel to be the Northampton, of the opposition line, though no head or stern light was visible. When at a proper distance, the Captain of the Continental sounded her whistle twice as a signal for the Northampton to continue on her course to the right, but the latter soon after sounded her whistle once and immediately changed her course, attempting to run across the bows of the Continental. The boats were now quite near each other, and approaching at a rapid rate. The Captain of the Continental, seeing that a collision was inevitable, immediately sounded the bell for the engineer to reverse the engine, and the wheel had made one full back revolution when the steamer struck the propeller amidships, on the starboard side, with a terrible shock, which threw the sleeping passengers from their berths, and spread consternation through both vessels. The bows of the Continental passed completely through the starboard side of the propeller, cutting her nearly in two, and reaching the state-rooms on the opposite side. In the collision the steam-pipe of the Northampton was severed, and steam rushing out filled the hold and state rooms. The fireman of the propeller was so severely scalded that his life was despaired of; the engineer, Mr. Beach, and one Jameson, a colored waiter, were also slightly scalded. Immediately after the collision the passengers and crew of the Continental, finding that their vessel was not seriously damaged, jumped aboard of the Northampton and gallantly labored to rescue the wounded of the latter vessel. All who could be found after a diligent search were taken off. On a hasty investigation being made it was found that the Northampton was in a sinking condition, being only held above the surface of the water by hanging a dead weight on the bow of the Continental, which was still closely wedged into her hull and upper works. The state room struck by the Continental was occupied by Miss Carrie E. Brown, of this city, and it was almost entirely demolished, so that she was driven with the *debris* into one corner, whence she was with difficulty rescued, having suffered but a few slight bruises. A steam tug, with a barge in tow, arrived from New Haven, while the passengers of the Northampton were being rescued, and, on the request of Captain Bowns, of the Continental, remained near and took off some of the passengers. The colored waiters on board the Northampton are reported to have been very much frightened, and to have made a rush at once for the life-preservers, all of which they secured. After great difficulty, the bows of the Continental were extricated, and the vessel backed off to some distance. Immediately the Northampton sank to her main deck, and as the uninjured steamer put about for the return to New Haven, was rapidly sinking in four and a half fathoms. The wounded were landed at New Haven, where they received medical care, and the Continental then started, at 3 o'clock in the morning, for the trip to this city, where she arrived yesterday morning, three hours late. It is reported that the Northampton was not insured, the rates on vessels plying in the Sound being so high as to be practically prohibitory. The last steamer was purchased three years ago for $75,000. The Coast Wrecking Company despatched a steamer yesterday to the scene of the accident.

General Grant on the Camilla Butchery.

A gentleman from Niagara county, says the Buffalo *Commercial* of October 21, during a visit to Chicago not long since, was fortunate enough to be there one day when General Grant was also in the city, in company with Charles Wilson and Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago *Journal*. In the course of the conversation the matter of the Camilla butchery was alluded to, when General Grant turned to Mr. Wilson and said:—"Charley, should the people make me President, you and the people may be assured that all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States." When these words were spoken, says the gentleman, the lips of the General closed, as he imagined they might have done in the Wilderness, when an aid rode up to him and breathlessly announced that Sedgwick's corps had been annihilated, and received as an answer, "I don't believe it."

"How Are the Mighty Fallen!"

General John B. Magruder, of the Rebel army, and ex-Lieutenant Edwin Higgins, of the Rebel navy, were last evening arrested in New York by the Fifteenth precinct police, for being drunk and disorderly, and insulting females in the store No. 667 Broadway. Both were locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Elderly Gentleman Assaulted—Highway Robbery—A Wife-beater—Another Arrested—A Shoplifter—Horse-thieves A Youthful Thief.

—Barney Dewees was arrested yesterday for committing the diabolical outrage of throwing an elderly mother down a flight of stairs. For this, Alderman Holme committed him for trial.

—James Cassiday is a valiant individual. Yesterday he came across a little fellow on Eleventh street, below Reed, who was distributing advertising cards, and tried to rob him. In this he failed, for a policeman saw him, and chased him to Tenth and Dickerson streets, where he was captured. Alderman Bonsall committed him for a further hearing.

—Charles George has enlisted in the modern order of wife-beaters. Yesterday he distinguished himself by not only beating his wife but throwing a bucket of hot water over her. He was held for trial by Alderman Recker.

—Richard Simms, alleged to be one of the party who recently made a raid on the Frankford Arsenal, was arrested yesterday and bound over to answer by Alderman Holme.

—One of the detectives last evening arrested a woman giving the name of Mrs. Peters, at Eighth and Arch streets, and on her found a piece of delaine which she had stolen from a store at Ninth and Arch streets, and two pairs of shoes which she had removed from a store at Eighth and Arch streets. Alderman Beitler sent her to prison.

—A horse was left on a field at Nineteenth and Federal streets for grazing a few days ago. The owner yesterday found that he had been stolen. Later in the day, the animal was found in the custody of Charles McConnell and Thomas Donohue. On being questioned they stated they had taken him only for a ride. Alderman Dallas could not see it in that light, and committed them for trial on the charge of larceny.

—John Rusk, aged fourteen, was last evening caught trying open one of the closets in the market, at Germantown and Girard avenues, by Policeman Miller, of the Tenth district. Alderman Eggleton held him in $600 bail to answer.

—Kate Sullivan and Mary Kelley have been bound over by Alderman Lungren, for assaulting a female, named Mary Kelley. The complainant alleges that the defendants seized her, at Thirty-sixth and Union streets, and tried to cut her with a knife.

EASY SENTENCES.—Could the air have been more pure and bracing than it was this morning? It blew in quickening, exhilarating life-inspiring gusts, penetrated every portion of one's being, like gentle wires, toned the nerves with health and sent the blood throbbing in swelling currents through its twisted channels. It is true that the chilly breath didn't kiss you with the warm and wanton softness of a maiden's lip, but still it had the same effect, for as the one, hot, would tinge the cheek with a sympathetic ruddy flush, so the other, cold, tinged it with a raw, yet rosy, hue. Brown might say, with a shrug of his shoulders, that there was much likeness 'twixt the two.

—The season has commenced, and Fashion again queens it. We were at a party the other evening, and noticed several ladies displaying themselves in dresses so low-necked that, to use the words of a ministerial guest present, "they were but three inches at the lowest point above the waist." Few ladies really like to go so much into society, and only do so in conforming to the demands of fashion, which is thoroughly indifferent whether the sex wears little or has little to wear.

—"While there's life there's hope." Crestfallen Democrats meet in various places throughout the city this evening, to take counsel together how they may best mend their shattered ranks for the November battle. A mighty Republican surge has overtaken them, and though they may kick and flounder awhile in the overwhelming waters—as they have only a straw to hang upon—down they must go. Good-bye!

—The good cause. A Republican mass meeting will be held this evening under the auspices of the Fourteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club, in Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets; and the Republican "Invincibles" and all young men of Philadelphia favorable to the election of Grant and Colfax, will also assemble in convention this evening at Concert Hall.

—Philadelphia's benevolent heart has been touched by the distress of the widow of Policeman Young, who was shot, it will be recollected, by some cowardly assassins on last election day, and Philadelphia's beneficent pockets and hands have bountifully opened for her relief.

—We saw a butcher the other day, in a street up-town, endeavoring to pull along by the horns a large sized calf "which wouldn't go." They came to a stand still. Result: a crowd of smaller-sized calves gathered around to witness the performance.

—Fenlenism. The members of the civil and military branches of the Fenian Brotherhood will meet at their hall, No. 12 South Broad street, to-morrow afternoon. What's going on? "Better the day, better the deed."

—Brown dances, Jones don't. Brown says of Jones: "He is fond of hops, but prefers them in his beer rather than in his feet. He is more bibulous than Terpsichorean."

—The Fire Department turns out to-night to give a grand reception to the Washington Hose Company of Charlestown, Mass.

—One of our new beverages has the sweet name of "Bottled Bliss." Of course, the bliss is gauged the night before and not the next morning.

—Soleless people—they who go barefoot. A suspicious thing to take in the morning—plain soda.

—To-day the Sheep Brokers' Association opens its new yard at Hestonville. Bah! bah!

—"*Multum in parvo*"—Lotta. Though little she is playing a big engagement here.

—It is more of an achievement in life than in arithmetic to master No. 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Last night the extensive cloth manufactory of James Armstrong, situated on Duy's lane, near Germantown, was totally destroyed by fire, which originated in the third story, which was used as the card-room. Its cause is unknown, as the building had been gone through by the proprietors about two hours prior to the discovery of the flames, and everything found all right. The structure was built of stone, four stories in height, and forty-five feet broad and sixty feet long. It was erected within the past year, and was only put in operation in April last. A building owned and occupied by the same gentleman, located on the same site, was destroyed in December, 1866.

On the discovery of the flames last evening, the fire-extinguishing apparatus on the premises was put in operation, but it proved of no avail. The firemen arrived on the ground as soon as possible, but by the time they got into service the entire structure was enveloped. Mr. Armstrong's damage will reach $35 000, of which the machinery sustained $20 000; building $5000, and stock and material $10 000. On this there is an insurance of $25 000 in Philadelphia, New England, and New York companies.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 1[illegible], being a decrease of 58 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 111 were adults; 94 were minors; males, 114; females, 91; boys, 55; girls, 39. Of the number, 153 were born in the United States, 44 were foreign, 8 were unknown, 5 were people of color, and 9 were from the country. The causes of death were as follows:—Congestion of the brain, 4; cholera infantum, 5; consumption of the lungs, 24; convulsions, 7; diarrhœa, 2; dysentery, 1; inflammation of the brain, 4; marasmus, 6.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Sixteenth	4
Second	11	Seventeenth	11
Third	4	Eighteenth	5
Fourth	7	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	10	Twentieth	16
Sixth	1	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	11	Twenty-second	8
Eighth	4	Twenty-third	4
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	4	Twenty-fifth	2
Eleventh	3	Twenty-sixth	12
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	12
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	7	Unknown	9
Fifteenth	13		

THE THERMOMETER.—The weather of the past week has been decidedly disagreeable. The thermometer during that time compares with the same period of last year as follows:—

	1868			1867		
	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
Oct. 18	35	46	48	55	68	76
Oct. 19	48	52	58	59	77	80
Oct. 20	44	54	53	65	76	77
Oct. 21	47	48	48	60	68	68
Oct. 22	45	49	50	59	68	70
Oct. 23	37	45	46	47	54	57
Oct. 24	34	47	...	40	50	54

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Last night the loyal ladies of Beverly, N. J., presented the Grant and Colfax Club with a handsome American flag. The presentation speech was made by Miss Annie Davis, and Major Herrick responded in behalf of the recipients. The Club then paraded through the borough, and wound up the evening's ceremony by repairing to the wigwam and listening to an eloquent address by Captain David Soby.

HEARING BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, the case of William Fiynn, charged with illegal distillation in the Twenty-fifth ward, was up on a continued hearing. No evidence being produced justifying his being held to bail, the Commissioner discharged him.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler, Anna Peters was charged with the larceny of a piece of dry goods from the store of Schloss & Son, No. 903 Market street, and several pairs of shoes from a store on Eighth street. Detective Levy made the arrest. Held in $1000 bail.

THE TENTH WARD, awake to the peril of the hour and the danger of lukewarmness, is in motion in behalf of the good cause. On Monday evening, October 26, at half-past seven o'clock, the Republicans of the several divisions will meet at the places designated in a notice to be found in our advertising columns, for a more thorough organization. Let everybody go.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL attached to the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will hold its session in the school-room, which has just been painted, newly carpeted, and handsomely fixed up. We anticipate a large attendance of the scholars, their parents and friends, and interesting exercises generally.

☞ **TENTH WARD.**
GRANT AND COLFAX.

Agreeably to the call of the Republican City Executive Committee, the citizens of the Tenth ward will assemble in their respective Election Divisions on MONDAY EVENING, October 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Division Associations.

1st Division, at No. 141 N. Ninth street.
2d Div., N. W. corner Ninth and Cherry streets.
3d Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Vine streets.
4th Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Race streets.
5th Div., N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
6th Div., Race street below Sixteenth.
7th Div., S. W. corner Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
8th Div., N. W. cor. Twenty-first and Tower streets.
9th Div., S. W. cor. Twenty-second and Vine streets.

HENRY C. HOWELL, President.
JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary. 10 21 2t

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES,
And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1 mwrs8m 0. 913 ARCH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETINGS.
J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3mfp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
At prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Johnson-Seymour Despatch—The President's Double-Dealing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Johnson's Telegram

to Seymour at Buffalo excites much comment. He seems to have turned the cold shoulder to Warden, the White House correspondent, as recent despatches of the latter made no mention of Johnson's communication to Seymour. Other parties say that Johnson privately argued that the Democrats should throw Seymour overboard, and encouraged the

Intelligencer

to advocate this course, and gave Warden the same cue which Warden maintained in his despatches to his papers. But it seems that at the same time Johnson was telegraphing privately to Seymour, encouraging him to go ahead.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Toledo & Wabash	64⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	40⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com	101
Ph. and Read. R.	97⅞	Adams Express	59¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88½	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. and N. W. com	89¼	Tennessee 6s, new	69⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	99¼	Gold	131
Chi. and R. I. R.	106	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	114		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—*Habeas corpus* cases were heard this morning.

A writ was heard in which a Mr. Bishop applied for his discharge from an accusation of forcible entry and detainer and also of larceny. It was testified that Mr. McCoy, the prosecutor, purchased a house on the Wissahickon turnpike, from a lady, received the keys from Mr. L. Scott, and placed in it goods valued at $600 or $700, but did not take up his residence there. A short time afterwards Mr. Bishop was seen to go there alone, force open the door and enter; and when his right was questioned he claimed title under a former owner. Mr. McCoy went to look for his goods, but could not find them; and Mr. Bishop denied ever having seen them. The Judge appeared to labor under a difficulty in looking for a breach of the peace in entering a vacant house in the country, or any criminality in the alleged conduct of Mr. Bishop, and consented to hold the matter under consideration.

In the matter of a writ of habeas corpus, taken out at the instance of John Corles and John Keindle, charged with conspiracy, before reported, the Judge decided to discharge Keindle and hold Corles in $400 to answer.

The Commonwealth ex rel. R. W. Parks. This was a writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of the relator, who was charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud and with false pretenses. It was alleged that in October, 1866 Mr. Parks stated to the prosecutor that he had a new invention in the shape of a lamplburner, but was in need of about $2000 to pay the expenses of taking out a patent, and he would like to have him buy it for that sum. The prosecutor answered that as he was not sure about the patent he would not buy, but he had no objection to advancing him the money required. Mr. Parks accepted this, and in order to show inducements for the loan, went on to tell that he himself was worth $80,000, and that he had $15,000 in the hands of his brothers, whom, however, he did not like to call upon, as they were engaged in building, and to make assurance doubly sure he gave the promissory notes of these brothers as security. The money was loaned him, but several weeks afterwards, when payment was demanded, he refused, saying nothing could be made out of a suit, and he has never paid the debt. It was also alleged that part of the money loaned Mr. Parks was given into the hands of another gentleman, Mr. Love, with whom the conspiracy was said to have been made, and who was interested with Parks in the patent. The Judge, thinking that the false pretense was not within the meaning of the law, discharged the prisoner from that charge, but thought it was proper for a jury to decide whether there had not been a conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and remanded him to answer this charge.

Thomas Brewster, who was recently convicted of a charge of assault and battery, was fined $20 and the costs.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the matter of Charles Thompson, the soldier who shot Dems ey, the alleged deserter, who tried to escape arrest, the Judge, after reading the Coroner's notes, discharged him.

The case of Henry R. Coggeshall, charged with conspiracy to violate the election laws in inducing persons to vouch falsely, was also before the Court on habeas corpus; but none of the Commonwealth's witnesses being in attendance, and no reason for their absence being given, the Judge without hesitation discharged him.

Ship News.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston yesterday.

Schr Ellen Pease, Jones, hence, at Pawtucket 22d instant.

Schr Samuel Dexter, hence for Salem, at Newport 22d inst.

Schrs Minnie, Hudson; John Price, Nickerson; and Emma, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.

Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.

Schr E. M. Fennell, Mitchell, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 22d inst.

—Seymour to Grant, 1863:—Where are your victories? Grant to Seymour, 1863:—Where are your victories?

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 24

Reported by De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$1000 N Pa 6s	9⅞	200 sh Old Cr & Al R	40¼
$1000 Leh V R bds	96	6 sh N Cent	49¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	101	29 sh Minehill	58
$2000 do. 2 m 6s	98¾	12 sh Norrist'n	67
200 sh Leh Nav. b5d	29⅝	300 sh N Y & M	5¾
100 do. s60	29¾	250 do. s5	5⅝
100 do. b5&3in	29⅝	100 do.	5¾
75 do.	29¾	100 sh Read	49⅛
15 do.	29¾	100 do. rg&3in	49⅛
100 do. b5&3in	29⅝	300 do.	49¾
18 sh Leh V R	54½	100 do.	49⅜
22 do.	54½	700 do.	49 31
24 do. b5&3in	54½	100 do.	49¾
SECOND BOARD.			
$600 City 6s. New	103¾	100 sh Read R.	49
$250 do. New	103¾	100 do.	49
$3000 Leh 6s gold	94	29 sh Leh Nav.	29¾
$2000 Leh V bds	96	65 do. Tues.	29¾
30 sh Penna R.	56¾	100 do.	29¾
10 sh Leh V R.	56¾	400 do.	29¾
200 sh Big Mt.	6¼	100 do. b30.	29½
100 sh N Y & M. b60.	5¾	16 sh N Cent.	49
300 do.	5¾	34 do.	49
$200 sh Keystone Zinc	1 31		

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

STRUTHERS.—On Saturday morning, October 24, AGNES MARION, youngest daughter of the late John Struthers.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles C. Dunn, No. 3447 Walnut street, on Tuesday, October 27, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

MINCED MEAT.
Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated
"NE PLUS ULTRA"
MINCED MEAT,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.
Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,
10 26 1l PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Crime in the State—Escape of a Woman from Jail.

FROM ROCHESTER.

Burglary—Escape of a Woman from Jail.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24.—The house of Colonel J. G. Klinck, in the town of Brighton, was entered by burglars last night, who stole therefrom about $1000 worth of property, consisting of silverware, clothing, and a gold watch and chain.

The notorious confidence woman, Ollie Dutton, with her baby, escaped from the penitentiary of this county last night. She was confined there under a two years and six months' sentence.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"The money market remains stringent, with transactions at 7 per cent. in gold and 7 per cent. in currency, with a commission of 1 to 1½ added. The Government dealers are supplied fully at 7 per cent., and one of the leading Loans a report an ample supply at that rate, but the great majority of brokers paid usurious interest in some form. The commercial demand for money is moderate, and dealers at the banks are in all cases accommodated to their full lines. The non speculative banks, however, do not desire to loan on Government for specified dates to parties who desire the money to operate on the stock market, but are lending themselves fully prepared to accommodate their regular customers through the active mercantile season now commencing. The commercial business of the country must soon become active, and the cotton crop moved to market."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The stringency in the money market showed no abatement to-day, and loans were made at seven per cent., with a commission of 1-64@½ per cent. added in most instances; but strictly first-class lenders, as a rule, refused to take more than seven per cent., although interest at that rate in gold was freely offered by stock brokers. After 1 o'clock, alike with yesterday, there was diminished pressure to borrow gold, owing to the majority of borrowers having supplied themselves earlier in the day; and this gave rise to a rumor that there was a 'let up' in the market; but it is fair to say that there are as yet no indications of such being the case, so far as it is dependent upon the discontinuance of the efforts of the clique to produce artificial stringency. The banks, however, report that currency is being attracted from Boston and other points, owing to the high rates of interest current here, although they are not sanguine of much relief from this source, the more particularly as the Sub-Treasury has been absorbing about $100 000 of greenbacks daily for more than a week past in exchange for gold so d, which is so much drawn out of the banks and temporarily out of circulation also."

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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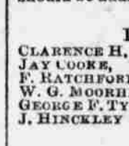
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger Insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.



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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cattle Disease—Affairs in Canada—Seymour's Prevarications.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cattle-Disease Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary Seward to-day transmitted to Secretary McCulloch a letter from United States Consul Robeson, at St. Thomas, announcing that in consequence of the cattle disease prevailing in several parts of the United States the Danish Government has strictly prohibited the importation of horned cattle, or any raw portion of such animals, whether dried or pickled, until further notice.

Mr. Seward also transmitted to Mr. McCulloch a letter from Dr. Thornton, United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, dated October 12, announcing that, pursuant to order in council of October 1, relating to the importation of cattle in Canada, two inspectors have been appointed, one at Sarnia and one at Windsor. These appointments were made in consequence of representations that the cattle disease had almost disappeared from the United States, and the prohibition on the transport of such cattle through Canada was removed after October 8 and inspectors appointed to examine all cattle *in transitu*.

Seymour's Falsehoods.

Horatio Seymour made an outrageous misstatement in his Rochester speech concerning the distribution of national bank currency, which will elicit an authoritative denial from high officials in the Treasury Department in a day or two. He also said the South was oppressed with the cotton tax, which was repealed one year ago.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Cattle Trade with Canada.

The State Department has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Toronto, relative to the removal of the prohibition on the transportation of cattle from the United States through Canada. The Consul encloses a letter from the Secretary of the Ontario Board of Agriculture, saying an order in council had been passed by the Government on the 1st of October, to the effect that representations having been made that the Texas cattle fever had almost disappeared, the prohibition on the transportation of cattle should be removed from and after the 8th inst., under the inspection of duly appointed officers for the ports of Windsor and Sarnia.

Affairs in the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—The Secretaries of all the provinces meet here next week, to confer with the Privy Council on the subject of colonization and emigration.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.—The brig Louisa arrived at this port to day, having on board three men from the schooner J. C. Dearing, before reported wrecked.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The Inverness election, which excited so much interest, terminated yesterday, and resulted in the election of McDonald, the anti-Union candidate.

Obituary.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—General Cassius Fairchild, United States Marshal, died this morning from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet at 23@25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7,000 bbls. State at $6 25@8 10; Ohio at $7 45@9 60; Western at $8 25@9 25; Southern at $8 25@13 50; California at $7 25@10 25. Wheat dull and declined 1c. Corn heavy; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1 14@1 16½. Oats dull at 70½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27 37½@27 41. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c. Whisky quiet.

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